HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,370—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC



Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Sat. Dec 3 P.M.	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905. 7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
14th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6362
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	5593
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	5818
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,640	Fiaschi	2nd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	X.	23rd March 19.5.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	X.	6th Jan, 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,581	O. Cappa	15th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 187
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar, 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR GUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mundvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th December, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MARMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or abou 10th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,800 tons, on or about 6th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 27th December, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan, 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
* † CHINA	S. Tommovich	6,000	22rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	28th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	F. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,780	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craghetto	5,895	28th Dec. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness. Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

'XMAS 1904.
MONGINI BROTHERS
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
'XMAS CAKES.

			Rs. a.
'Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing		...	1 0 per lb.
Do.	do.	Chocolate Iced	1 4 "
Do.	do.	Almond Iced	1 8 "

'XMAS BOXES containing 'XMAS CAKE, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, CRACKERS, Etc., Etc, from Rs. 10.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST AND 'XMAS LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
MADE OF THE
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅜ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS : Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

EXHIBITION
THIS MONTH AND AFTER.
A JOURNEY TO BOMBAY,
SHOULD INCLUDE A VISIT
TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT,
43 ESPLANADE ROAD.
DO NOT FORGET, RAILWAY RETURN TICKETS FOR XMAS HOLIDAYS.
CHRISTMAS TRADE ON THE MOVE
STOCK UP TO CONCERT PITCH.
NOVELTIES IN JEWELLERY.
NOVELTIES IN CLOCKS & WATCHES.
NOVELTIES IN CASED SILVERWARE.
NOVELTIES HERE,
NOVELTIES THERE,
NOVELTIES EVERYWHERE,
AT
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.
FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.
CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to
Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette,"
where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"
Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and loose at 5 ans. per lb. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS. a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA. CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY. BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, white and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA	MONGINI BROS.	W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR.	J. F. KUTHOKE.	D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.
REMOVING
TO
HORNBY ROAD.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND HIPPODROME
OF HIGHLY EDUCATED WILD ANIMALS.

The most Perfect organisation of CIRCUS Artists ever visited Bombay.

Acknowledged by Press and Public the Best and most original CIRCUS ever seen in Bombay.

THE ONLY PERFORMING ZEBRAS IN THE WORLD.

ART! SCIENCE!! SKILL!!!

WARRENS!! HUGE Performing Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Dogs, Horses and Ponies.

The only Geological of Wild Animals in the East.

JACKSON and JACKSON—Perform on a teacup track, the smallest in the World 70' 200 laps 1 min.

ROMAH, DEPPS and Fonio—The Wonderful Horizontal Bar Performers.

THE SISTERS ELLIOTTS—Lady Acrobats and JUGGLERS.

MERRY LITTLE BENHAM—Prince of Equestrianne Humourists.

LA BELLE NORA—With her 20 Wonderful Performing Cockatoos.

AND an all STAR COMPANY of CIRCUS ARTISTS.

Box Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd proximo, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

INDIAN STEAM COAL REQUIRED FOR THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE AT BOMBAY AND OTHER INDIAN PORTS. SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Bombay Dockyard up to 1 p.m. of 23rd January 1905.

For particulars see "Government Gazette" of 1st December 1904 or apply to the

DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, BOMBAY 1904.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Open every day including SUNDAYS from 8 to 11-30 P.M. Admission Re. 1 Family Coupon Books of 20 Tickets for Rs. 10.

The Committee has decided not to sell any more non-transferable Coupon Books of Rs. 10 Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

Water Chute Ride Charge reduced to 8 annas

Tram Cars available till 11-30 P.M.

VITHALDAS D. THAKERSEY,
Chairman
Exhibition Committee.

TENDERS FOR STEAM COAL AND COKE.

QUOTATIONS will be received up to NOON of 31st December, 1904 for the SUPPLY of STEAM COAL and COKE to these works during the year 1905.

LOWTHER & CO.,
Contractors,
R. I. M. Dockyard Extension.

24th December 1904.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

QUOTATIONS will be received up to NOON of 31st December, 1904 for the SUPPLY of the following articles generally during the year 1905:—

LUBRICATING OILS.
GREASE.
COTTON WASTE.
BAR IRON.
NAILS and SCREWS.
BOLTS and NUTS.
NAVVIES TOOLS.
ENGINEERS TOOLS.
CONTRACTORS' SMALL PLANT.
SHIP CHANDLER'S GOODS.
TIMBER.

LOWTHER & CO.
Contractors,
R. I. M. Dockyard Extension.

24th December 1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

RECEIVED ONLY LAST WEEK

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF
English-made Woollen and Linen

HORSE CLOTHINGS,

Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufacturers' Prices.

Apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT POONA:—
FRENCHMAN & Co.,
Civil Lines, POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo NEW YEARS HOLIDAY.

ARE YOU INTERESTED. IN ART!

If so you should visit the

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

and view

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART PAVILION.

An Artistically conceived edifice with ARTISTS at WORK.

In Court No. III.

There are SCORES of oil PAINTINGS By well-known ARTISTS.

STATUES, MODELS and PHOTOGRAPHS and PICTURES and WORKS of ART are also Exhibited in the LADIES SECTION!

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on 1st January, 1905, a REDUCTION of 8 ANNAS per 1,000 CUBIC FEET, will be made on all Gas consumed from that date for either Lighting or heating and power purposes. Reduced rates will thenceforth be:—

Rs. 5-8-0 per 1,000 CoFt for Lighting purposes.

Rs. 4-8-0 per 1,000 CoFt for Heating and power purposes.

By order of the Board of Directors,
F. W. CHAMBERLAIN,
Engineer & Manager.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 28th January, 1905, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors; to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an Abstract Statement of the Accounts and a List of Subscribers and incumbents in accordance with the Fund Rule 58; and to fill by election under Rule 5 the three vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of three Directors; also to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, as required by Rule 8.

The following is the list of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of Directors should send in their votes to this office two clear days before the date of Meeting.

By Order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

Names of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board:—

E. BAPTIST,	C. HODGEN,
E. F. BERKELEY,	N. G. MUKERJEE.
OLDBURY BURNE,	S. G. PLATTS,
T. P. FARRELL,	* A. E. SILK,
A. R. G. HAMPTON,	* C. A. SMITH,
F. B HEBBERT,	C. W. SANDFORD,
E. P. S. HILL,	A. J. WILSON, (I)

N.B.—*Directors retiring by rotation.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1904 and 15th JANUARY, 1905, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

First Class Return..... Rs. 60.
Second Class Return..... Rs. 30.

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Agents, B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	...	" 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year ...	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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LONG Experienced, Ladies Dress makers in the Latest Style. Patronages from Governors of Bombay.—CALLIAN MOTEE AND CO, Esplanade Cross Road Bombay.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

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WANTED.—Energetic and Intelligent PUPILS for an Efficient and Systematic Course in Accountancy, Mercantile Law and Business Methods. Terms exceedingly moderate. Perfect satisfaction ensured and passing Guaranteed. Employments secured to Passed Students free of charge. New Term begins JANUARY, 1905. Apply to S. B. BILLIMORIA, A. F. I. A., Principal, Commercial Training Institution, 10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P.E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

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3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

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Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

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THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C., ENGLAND

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 1C half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Delhi, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade, Road Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£5,000,000.)

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

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WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manger.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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(6) Bay mare 6 years 15·2 quiet to handle good goer and should make well.....Price 450.

All open to any Veterinary examination and to be Inspected at.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

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On WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1905, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, of the latest design by Roberts and others such as dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing room chesterfield sofas and chairs, glass door almyras chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, teapoys, easy chairs, iron double bedsteads curtains with brass rods, tables and hanging lamps, rich English carpets, garden pots, etc., etc., the property of Major H S Nelson, R A

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 28th inst at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 17 Cumballa Hill Road esplanade (Top floor) opposite the Gymkhana, the valuable and handsome teakwood household furniture glass ware and crockery, Hongkong cane furniture, Medical Spanmer battery in walnut box, hook fastening bichromate bottle battery, primary and secondary currents, pair of handles and accessories, English refrigerator icebox, oil-pictures, bead chik, fancy curtains, table and hanging K O lamps, nearly new, China Matting etc, the property of J M Foster Esq.

Catalogues are published & the property is on view

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the legal heirs and representatives of the late Bhai Jivanji Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public auction at his residence opposite the Thakordwar Temple, Girgaum Road, on SUNDAY the 15th Proximo at 1 p.m., valuable open carved blackwood household furniture, rich chandeliers, valuable English clocks, a very large and rare collection of ivory, Dresden, bronze, brass, mother-o-pearl curiosities and table ornaments, Bronze statues, musical boxes, China, and other garden pots, garden lamps with posts, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

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THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

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SOLE AGENTS.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

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Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

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CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

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ERADICATING

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or without Ball, Rs. 2-4 each.

FOR CONDITIONING HORSES.

HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS stimulate the gastric secretion in a remarkable degree, so that horses always improve in condition while taking them. They contain no mercurial ingredient (which subjects horses to take cold), and they are a superb alterative. They purify the blood, give new strength and vigour to the horse, and add a fine gloss to his coat.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE

WHITWORTH

BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DEC. 24.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent, Consols	......	—
3 do. Rentes	497 1-2	— unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	......	—
31-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	......	—
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22	— — 1-16
3 months hence	27 9-16	— — 1-16
Spot in New York	......	—
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	— — 1
Berlin	20·38 1-2	— unchanged
New York Demand	......	—
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	— unchanged

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 24th December, 1904 :—

Cotton	15,237	bales.
Wheat	30,599	cwts.
Linseed	5,842	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,862	"
Gingellyseed	24,289	"
Poppyseed	746	"
Groundnuts	212	"
Castorseed	211	"
Rice	4,048	"
Myrabollams	2,830	"
Cottonseed	25,470	"
Mowraseed	365	"
Gram	3,540	"
Joowar	906	"
Maise	835	"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada, 3270 tons, Captain L Y Archdeacon will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpura, 1358 tons Captain, A E G Tipper will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 10 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE A L S N Co's steamer Persia, 3779 tons, Captain P Cragliotto will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo 17 cabin and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vita, 601 tons, Captain Tronson, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Alboin, 650 tons, Captain A Ralston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok via Singapore with a cargo of timber.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Ahmadi 1640 tons, Captain C Hansen sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 836 pilgrims.

THE steamer Nordhvalen, 2130 tons, Captain L Brinek, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Alexandria in ballast.

THE steamer Dagfred, 659 tons, Captain G Anderson, arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Bangkok 7th December with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Nerco, 2412 tons Captain N S Luchelty arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Fiume. 3rd December, with a general cargo of Sugar During the voyage she experienced strong W E Monsoon.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Nordhvalen s	Brinek	Alexandria, Dec 8
	Merio s	Luchetta	Fiume, Dec 3
	Dogfred s	Anderson	Bangkok, Dec 9
27	Alboin s	Ralston	Bangkok, Dec 9
	Linga s	Rickford	Clyde, Dec 7

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Nowshera s	Dewing	Zanzibar, &c
	R I M S Elphinstone	Haddleston	Aden
	Ahmadi s	Hansem	Jedah
	Vita s	Tronson	Karachi &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Persia Craglietta for Kobe.
" Goalpara Tipper for Persian Gulf
" Bezwada Arcndeacon for Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Regent for Antwerp.
" Nairung for Calcutta, &c
" Sultan for Zanzibar, &c
" Nordhvalen for Baltimore
" Trefels for Hamburg, &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 26th instant and is due here on the 2nd January at daybreak.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 26th inst.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R. Rubattino left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FOR ANTWERP.

Regent s—880 bales cotton 4000 cwts wheat and 6000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros ; 540 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 2000 cwts linseed D Nanjee and Co ; 6000 cwts linseed and 2000 cwts maize W Becher ; 6000 cwts rapeseed and 10000 cwts wheat Tata and Co ; 800 bales cotton waste and fly C Heerjee and Co ; 250 cwts gum J Nurbberam ; 100 bales hemp A K Amiroodin ; 55 bales cotton, 4002 cwts gingelly seed and 1001 cwts poppyseed A Blascheck and Co ; 8000 cwts linseed W and A Graham and Co

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—2700 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Simla s—1 case saffron M M Essabhoy ; 4 1-2 cwts genda horns and 1-2 cwts ivory M H E Ellias ; 17 cases opium P and O Company ; 8 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 5 chest opium C Bomonjee and Co ; 49 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 21 chests opium Talati and Co ; 8 chest opium C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Simla s—1 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co- 18 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co ; 22 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 22 chests opium N J Abraham ; 15 chests opium A R S N Talati and Co ; 48 1-2 chests opium Talati and Co ; 34 chests opium E Noordin and Co ; 20 chests opium M M B Afshar ; 29 1-2 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co ; 11 chests opium Shroff and Co ; 7 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SMYTHE—December 13, at Allahabad. Henry James Smythe, Honorary Assistant Superintendent Telegraphs, aged 51 years and 9 months.

PURE BLOOD.

KEMP'S

"CLOVERINE."

RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 2-50m., 3-12a. Low water, 9-5m., 8-48a.
Indian National Congress, Crescent.
Warren's Circus 9 p. m.
Chatre's Indian Circus 9 p. m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Eugen Sandow's performance.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A demonstration of the preparation and use of the Plague Prophylactic at 6 p. m. every day during the course of this week at the Health Section of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. A demonstration on the advantages of disinfecting infected clothes by steriliser will be given at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 29th instant and a demonstration in Marathi on the defects in water fittings and waste water prevention at 5-15 p. m. on Friday, the 30th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits, Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Simla will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-day.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Sultan will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other place in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s.s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Friday the 30th instant.

LECTURE ON BUDDHISM.—A lecture on "Buddhism and its missionary work" was given at the "Blavatsky" Lodge of the Theosophical Society on Thursday last, by Mr. C. A. Roberts of Rangoon, who was for some time a "Hypoongyi" or Buddhist priest in Burma, and who is now on his way home to inaugurate a Buddhist mission in London. During the course of the lecture, reference was made to the many strides already accomplished in promulgating the Buddhist doctrine in Europe and America, and the lecturer went on to show that the free distribution of a journal called "Buddhism" issued by the "Buddhasasana Samagama" or International Buddhist Society of Rangoon to 500 metropolitan free libraries in England, had already made an impression on the thinking public, and several had offered to take the "Yellow Robe," i. e., become followers of Buddha's Law. After dwelling briefly on the salient portions of the metaphysical and ethical side of Buddhism the lecturer next touched on the esoteric teachings. At the close of the proceedings, a vote of thanks was accorded, and the members of the Theosophical Society expressed the hope that another lecture might be given before the lecturer's departure for England.

TELEGRAPH CHRISTMAS TREE.—Under the patronage of the Director General of Telegraphs, the members of the Telegraph Recreation Club held their annual sports for children on the Marine Lines grounds on Friday last. There were large numbers of children who entered keenly for the different races provided for them. After the conclusion of the sports, the children were taken to the dining Hall of the Telegraph Building where they were regaled with tea and cake and fruits. While they were doing ample justice to the refreshments, over 39 ladies competed for a shooting prize, a handsome gold brooch. After three ties, the prize was won by Miss Warder. The principal attraction of the evening was the Christmas Tree. The tree was tastefully decorated and electric lights scintillated from a number of bulbs of variegated colors hidden among the leaves. Toys and other useful articles were presented to all the children according to the numbers they drew, and the fete was concluded with hearty cheers for Mr. N. U. K. Leslie, the President of the Club, who has made himself very popular with the staff on account of his solicitude to promote their interest and his liberal contributions to encourage sports of all kinds. It is stated that this unqualified success was mainly due to his exertions and it would be invidious to single out the members of the Committee who had also contributed to it ; but Mr. M. Mathews, the ex-Secretary of the Club, well merited the thanks for the services he has rendered.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF DHATURA POISONING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Stanford prosecuted Eusufali Kadurbhai and two other Borahs for administering a stupifying drug to Jamabee, a Borah woman, and for the theft of her ornaments to the value of Rs. 114. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the first accused. It appeared that on the evening of the 24th instant, the first accused called upon the woman and induced her to go with him to his house in Null Bazaar where he alleged a would be bridegroom desired to see her. The complainant carried on business as a matrimonial agent in Kanda Moholla. The complainant complied with the first accused's request and went with her. There she was given some light refreshment, which she took. But soon after that she became unconscious, when the first accused with the assitance of his two accomplices removed ornaments from her person and took her in a victoria to Khoja Bazar where they left her by the way side and went away. The complainant was picked up by police in an unconscious state and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where it was ascertained that she was suffering from the effects of "dhatura" poisoning. Having regained consciousness the complainant recounted the story to the police. The accused were traced and arrested, and the stolen ornaments were recovered from the second accused. The case stands adjourned.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AS CARRIERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Williams charged Isak Ali, a tindal of the kotiah "Dowlat Prasad" and another tindal named Hussan Essak, of the kotiah "Vithal Parsad" with criminal breach of trust as carriers, the former in respect of a quantity of dates valued at about Rs. 500 and the latter in respect of dates worth about Rs. 300, the property of one Sharif Hussen. It appeared that the accused were engaged by the complainant to bring a cargo of wet dates from Marmora to Bombay in July last. Each of the two accused were entrusted with 1,502 bags of dates. The cargo having been brought to Bombay was examined, when it was learnt that some of the bags had been tampered with, which aroused suspicion and the police were communicated with. The police took the matter up and Sub-Inspector Williams found that both the accused, while at sea, had opened several bags and sold the contents therefrom at Dwarka. The first accused pleaded guilty, and said he had received Rs. 642, for dates which sum he handed over to the police. The second accused also pleaded guilty to the charge and handed over to the police a sum of Rs. 250 as the proceeds of the stolen property. In disposing of the case the Magistrate held that the charges against the two accused were of a grave nature, but taking into consideration the fact that the two accused had made good the sums of money they realised on the stolen property, he sentenced each accused to one month's hard labour.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 27.

Tuesday.—Pressure has increased over North-Western India and South of Peninsula and has been steady or fallen slightly elsewhere. There has again been no important change in general conditions and the barometer is higher than usual practically everywhere. Very light and variable winds prevail over Northern and Central India and the Deccan, the northerly to westerly winds over the Bay and easterly winds on the West Coast. Mean temperature is considerably higher than usual over North-Western and Southern India and lower than usual elsewhere. Very light snow has fallen in Kashmir, but there has been no rain over India or in Baluchistan or Persia. There is no sign of change of weather at present and fine clear weather promises to continue over the whole area during the next twenty-four hours.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 26TH DECEMBER.

Hissars.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Third cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Gingelly arriving in markets.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign rain. Morning's cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright fair ; easterly wind. Cotton picking general, but slow.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking, general. Cotton healthy.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking partially begun.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Dewfall insufficient. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Dry winds still affecting crops.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and unimportant. The barometer varies but slightly from normal in the Punjab, United Provinces and Rajputana and is in moderate to considerable excess elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Dwarka and Negapatam and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° in excess at Coimbatore, Veraval, Deesa, Ajmere and Neemuch and minimum 5° to 6° in defect at Madras, Bellary, Hyderabad, Karwar, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Poona, Akola and Raipur, and 5° to 6° in excess at Saugor, Ajmer and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cuddapah and the lowest 42° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Calicut.

Weather continues fine and settled in all districts.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LAMB was not too proud to preserve a description of Goliath, by a misprint, as "Six Cupids, and a span, high," or the remark of a traveller in Ireland that he never knew what the English beggars did with their cast-off clothes till he saw the Dublin ones. He is also agreeably human when he pastes into the album his own onslaught on Nahum Tate and other "Shakspeare's Improvers." Who does not, in his heart, love to see himself stick his claws into malice or perversity ? "How I will scarify !" was the cry of joy drawn from the heart of Mr. Gissing's middle-aged man of letters when he thought he was at last to have the control of a first-rate literary journal. We wonder was Lamb thinking of the general policy of the English race towards "Paradise Lost" when he copied the remark of Dr. I. Carr on a different masterpiece —"'The Triumphs of Temper,' by "Hayley, is an incomparable poem, and yet for the life of me I cannot bring myself to be found of reading it !" Some very bitter words are recorded as having been inscribed by Browne Willis in a religious book written by his wife—"All the connection in this book is owing to the bookbinder"; and another sombre extract commemorates a young reprobate of whom a worthy clergyman—the supposed sitter for Fielding's Parson Adams—said in a whisper of horror, "Sir, he was "wicked from a boy. He wrote 'God' with "a little 'g' when he was ten years old." One cannot seriously pity Lamb; to have gained or kept the perfect gusto for such things is success in life.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

ART AND INDUSTRY.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ARTS.

IN continuing our descriptions on the Arts and Industrial sections of the Exhibition we have now to deal with the local School of Arts, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Byculla and other individual exhibitors. In a previous issue we dwelt at considerable length on the four main courts, which have been set apart for this nature of exhibits. The School of Arts' stall, which is an artistic structure is located at the northern end of the ground, near the Cafe Chantant enclosure. The exhibits here are in every respect unique, interesting and instructive. On entering, the visitor is first attracted by a variety of beaten brass articles, such as chatti s, trays, cooking utensils, ornaments and other articles. Then you come to the engraving and enamelling department which contains a quantity of enamelled electro-plated ware, in the way of fancy trays, pin cushions, brushes, snuff boxes, engraved work boxes, bowls &c., &c., next to which may be viewed to advantage a lot of silver work forming powder boxes, napkin rings, scent sprays, neck ornaments, paper cutters, monograms, cups, bowls &c. Carpet weaving is illustrated in every branch, after which the observer is attracted by a handsome selection of art pottery works turned out at the School. Above these exhibits is a pretty turn-out of crayon drawings, designs and paintings, and further up attractively laid is a mass of beaten copper work in trays, seats, etc. The house decorations which are shown in abundance are an attractive feature, as also the glazed pottery work, cabinet work, iron work and other interesting works of Art. During the Exhibition hours some of students of the School are at work illustrating the turn-out of every department.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

Adjoining the School of Arts' structure is a stall set apart for the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, where one's sympathy is particularly drawn to the number of blind children who are daily at work turning out some of the finest cane and bamboo baskets and other articles, in addition to weaving and embroidery work

THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute occupy the next stall which, on entering, first discloses a a gigantic rotary engine invented and patented by a past student of the Institute. Near this is a 6-brake horse power engine, 400 revolutions made in the engineering workshops. Several samples of practical work done by the students adorn the next table, the articles comprising tools, parts of machinery, patterns, etc Then among the electric plant there is the switch and ammeter for the arc lamp in use, a main circuit switch, various types of galvanometers, besides apparatus used in the electrical and physics laboratories, ammeter and voltameter for finding the conditions of maximum output, electrical engineering apparatus practically used at the Institute, induction coil with various vacuum tubes, various kinds of power transmissions motor generators, cut-outs automatic and otherwise, demand indicators, house meters, iron testing apparatus, motor starters, weaving machine switches and keys, choteing coils, standard balances, silver voltameter arranged with battery regulating resistance and galvanometer for the determination of current strength by the deposition of silver, etc., etc. Among the other exhibits there are various types of accummulators or secondary cells, a variety of house fittings such as lamp holders (with or without switches, ceiling roses and fuse boxes, etc , insulation resistances, apparatus for measuring power, resistances, current and pressure, etc. Then there are samples of various fibres experimented and manufactured at the Institute, aluminium ware of every description, specimens of vaccum oil used in extra lectures at the Institute, large cotton seed oil cakes, enamelled ware spinning and weaving models, samples of cotton from all parts of the world, ropes and rope driving, specimens used to illustrate the extra lectures at the Institute which are now being given and which are not included in the curriculum or any other text book, leather straps and beltings, technical library, pictures representative of cotton mills all over the world, thermometers, and variety of apparatus used in the Institute.

ANTIQUE ARMS AND WEAPONS.

Turning now to the individual industrial stalls, those interested would do well to pay a prolonged visit to the stall occupied by Mr. D. B. Moos of Hoderabad fame. Here the visitor is treated to a grand display of the rarest and most antique arms and weapons, which, though for sale, were collected by the exhibitor for the love of the thing. The weapons comprise a variety of Dakhni, Pathan, Persian, Arab and Roomie weapons. There are no less than fifty varieties of complete Arab arms, among these being several attractive ones, bedecked with gold and silver coins. Then there are solid silver handle scabbards, about a hundred sorts of daggers, coat of arms of steel and steel wires, shields, poniards of different kinds, battle axes, tiger claws, made of iron (depicting an historical weapon used by Shivaji in killing Afzulkhan) daggers with jade stone, fish stone, silver, and Damascus steel handles, spears, pistols, over twenty varieties of antique guns, blunderbusses, bows and arrows, and a number of other ancient and antique articles of war to select from. Those interested would indeed benefit by a visit to this stall.

OTHER STALLS.

The Maneckji Petit Mills Company are showing among their industries a number of looms and other machinery used in the manufacture of their various goods, and among the materials are to be seen, down from the raw material up to the manufactured articles. Among the latter are silks, cottons, cloths, threads, yarns, socks, shawls, laces and cloth manufactures.

Tata and Son's, who represent three of the leading mills of the Presidency, show an immense variety of yarns, cloths, sewing threads, draperies, purdahs, curtains, hangings, &c., &c.

The Exhibition Committee beg to announce that Judges for the several Sections are being appointed and a notification of the days on which judging will be carried out will be posted on the Notice-Board, at the Exhibition Office on the Oval. As far as possible intimation will be given to the Exhibitors who are usually at their respective Stalls, but to avoid any inconvenience all Exhibited for Section. I Agriculture. Group III prepared articles :—Mr, Vijohookandas Atmaram. Prof. Masani. Hon'ble Mr. D. R. Chichgar. Mr. Takordas Balumukandas. The Exhibits from the Royal Family and other ladies from England have been brought here by Sir William Wedderburn and will be Exhibited in the Ladies' Section. It has been decided to open the Exhibition specially for Purdah ladies only, from 9 to 12 a. m. on Thursday, the 29th instant when no male visitor will be admitted.

THE THEISTIC CONFERENCE.

THE following are the engagements in connection with the Theistic Conference, to be held at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Bombay :—

Wednesday, 28th December 7—7-30 a. m.—Divine Service in Marathi by Mr. S. Y. Javere 7-30—9 a. m, —Reception of delegates. Address by Justice N. G. Chandavarkar. Lecture in English by Babu Hemchandra Sarkar on the Mission of the Brahma Samaj 5 p. m.—Service in Marathi By Miss Mathurabhai Joshi,

Thursday 29th December 7-8 a. m.—Divine Service in Hindi 12 noon —Conference. (1) Dr Bhandarkar's presidential address, (2) Short addresses by representatives on the position and prospects of Theism in their respective provinces. (3) Discussion and resolutions, 8 p. m.—Kirtan in Gujarathi by Mr. Raman bhai Mahipatram.

Friday, 30th December 7-8 a. m.—Divine Service in Kanarese, by Ullal Raghunathaya.

Saturday, 31st December 7-8 a. m.—Divine Service in Gujerathi by Narsingrao Diwatia B. A., 8 p. m.—Night Schools Prize Distribution, H H. the Gaikwar has kindly consented to grace the occasion by his presence.

All are cordially invited to attend all the engagements in the Samaj Mandir, near Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

ADVERTISEMENT VAGARIES.

MUCH has been said and written on the subject of American methods of advertising. They are met with at every turn, says Dr Feitler in an article on the wonders to be seen at "The World's Fair", contributed by him to the "Handels-Museum" of Vienna. If you believe you have discovered the name of a street or a station, a thing that is not easy in itself—you promptly are made aware to your great vexation that it is only the Owl Cigar which you are told to smoke, or Red Raven Split, a special drink that is the only elixir of life. You find advertisements contrived on the simplest as well as the most elaborate system. Every shop window, even the most elegant, has a ticket on each article displayed with the price marked, the first figures crossed out and a lower price written beneath. Thus "To-day only", or "Worth 2·50, this week only 1·50" Advertisements of this sort are also made the medium of charitable works. For example, I found in Pittsburg in a large shop window the announcement that the firm desired to send a teacher free to the World's Fair for eight days. Every purchaser who bought goods to the value of one dollar had a vote, and the teacher, who received 1000 votes, would be the one selected. Many families interested told me that this had given rise to a great propaganda. Every one tried to help their candidate to win, the firm of course coming best out of it. The newspaper boys are a veritable plague in America. Their shouts fill the streets from early morning to late at night. There is no escaping them either in the hotels or in the streets. They spring shouting on to the cars just as they do on the railway carriages. One Pittsburg paper sent forty paper boys from different districts at its own cost to St. Louis, dressed them all in new clothes, lodged and fed them there for eight days. For this also every boy had to get a certain number of votes (I think it was 4000) before he was chosen. That this contrivance did not tend to make life any the more agreeable to the inhabitants of Pittsburg and that the youths agitated powerfully for themselves can be easily imagined. Their papers were bought to be read first, and were bought in still larger numbers in order to help on a benevolent work.

A Wine and Liquor establishment in Portland (Oregon) displayed in its shop a great number of keys attached to various bottles. As I could not quite grasp the connection between keys and wine or liquors, I stopped to stare and then read a large notice which stated that these keys were intended to open the World's Fair in St. Louis, each one opened only one lock and this key was the key of all keys. Every one who bought 60 cents worth from this Firm received a key. And if the purchaser took it round the corner into the next street he would there receive the lock belonging to it. But why any one, in order to receive the prize, should have first to visit a second shop was not quite clear. Unfortunately time pressed and I could not go into the next street, to read the riddle of the key. Clearly the advertisement was meant to entice people into both shops. These are only a few of the ingenious methods, employed for charming coin out of visitors' pockets.

ARRIVAL OF A TURBINE STEAMER.

The second new Turbine steamer Linga, of the British India Steam Navigation Company arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday under the command of Captain R. J. Rickford, R. N. R., she is a sister-ship to Lhasa, which reached this port on the 15th November last. The Linga was built by Messrs. William Denny Brothers, Dumbarton, and launched on the 27th September last. The turbine was supplied by Messrs. Parsons Marine steam Turbine Company. Her dimensions are 275 feet in length, 44 feet beam and 26 feet in depth. She has spacious accommodation for first and second class passengers on the upper deck. The vessel has been fitted up with the latest appliances and mechanical ventilation, and provided with electric fans in each cabin. The Linga is the second vessel that has arrived, and two more are being built, namely Lunka, and Lama, which are likely to be in Bombay by the end of February. The Linga, will run between the Persian Gulf and Bombay. Mr. J. A. Davidson R.N.R., is the chief officer, and Mr. J. A. Martin the Chief Engineer, She left the Clyde on the 7th December with the following passengers on board :—Captain Brookstore, Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Bissett. Mr. Gray, Mr. Davies, Mr. Wilson, Mr Robertson, and Mr. Williams. During the voyage she encountered heavy gail in the Bay of Biscay and adverse currents throughout the voyage. during the bad weather the vessel behave splendidly well and maintained an average speed of 18 knots arriving in Bombay yesterday morning.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SOUDAN.

THE hired transport Soudan, Captain S. de B. Lockyer, will sail to-day for Southampton, with the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, consisting of 15 officers, 4 ladies, and 2 children, 3 warrant officers 3 women, and 1 child, 381 men rank-and-file, 11 women, and 16 children, who arrived from Calcutta by the R. I. M. S. Clive on the 24th instant and transhipped yesterday ; and details comprising 150 officers, 7 ladies, and 4 children, 5 warrant officers, 3 women, and 9 children, 719 non-commissioned officers and men, 25 women, and 49 children, 16 prisoners and 12 insanes. The following are the names of the officers :—

Bt Col F L and Mrs Cunliffe, R A	Cap C A H Palairet, Rl Fus
Bt Col C and Mrs Townshend, Rl Fus	Lieut H C and Mrs Forster, Rl Fus
Lt Col Birrell, R A M C	Lt and Qr Mr W Carter and 2 children
Lt Col S D and Mrs Rainsford and 2 children, R and A	Lieut H Handerson, 28 M B R G A
Lt Col E J Cooper, Rl Fus	Lieut W A B Daniell, Rl Fus
Major S Bird Rl Fus	Lieut R H Pipon Rl Fus
Major S Menzias Rl Fus	Lieut T de B Garey, Rl Fus
Major J B Beach R A M C	Lieut A K Puzey Rl Fus
Major S D and Mrs Short, Norfolks	Lieut L Malone-Estranze, Rl Fus
Major F M Crum, K R Rifles	Lieut C T Semlox E Surrey
Capt S F Legge, Rl Fus	Lieut E C Anstey 24th R F A
Capt L G T Stone Rl Fus	Lieut E O Sewm R F A
Capt A E McCarnet, 25th Cavy	Lieut H Street, 55th Rifles
Capt S Hammick, Oxford, L I	Lieut J St A King, 5th Cavy
Capt J L Fisher, Rl Fus	2nd Lt M J Wyvill, Rl Fus
Capt W R Blackwell, R A M C	Lieut L P Reeves, 1st Lincoln
Capt H S Anderson, R A M C	Mrs Honey ford, 1st Rl Fus
	Mother of Lt and Qr Mr Carler's wife
	Mrs Newmans, I O D
	Asst Engir J B Newton R I M

PASSENGERS PER S. S. PERSIA.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Persia to-day from the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 at 11-30 a.m. sharp to-day. Deck passengers should be at the Port Health Disinfecting station at the Ballard Pier with all their luggage and kit at 9 a.m. sharp Doctor A Borgert, Mr. Ozerwenka, Mr and Mrs J Copp, Mr Cavrotti, Doctor and Mrs James Nies, Mr Mrs and Miss Lekish, Mr Passeri, Mr E Salmon, Mr J E Salmon, Mrs Salmon, Mr T W Willington, Mr Rustom D Batliwala, Mr Edulji, D Batliwala.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MANY IN THIS TOWN HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT.

HAVE you suspected your kidneys as the cause of your trouble ?

Does the back, head, or limbs ache ? Is there rheumatism, weak heart, or dropsy ? Is there too great or too little flow of the urine, with gravel or sediment ? Do you feel always tired, done up, nervous ?

These symptoms, and many more, come from unfiltered blood—blood loaded with impurities that are poisoning every organ.

But it's the kidneys' fault—they should filter the blood—take out its impurities. All the blood goes through the kidneys once every three minutes, day and night, for this purpose.

If, then, you would "get well," you must make the kidneys well. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for the kidneys and bladder only. They are a special kidney help (no action on the bowels) They are nature's greatest healing medicine, because they heal the kidneys, the blood purifiers, and help them in their great work.

We will gladly send a free sample box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to any reader of this paper. Please address your letter to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England, and say where you saw this offer. All chemists sell Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

THE FAMOUS "MARATHON" CASE.

CAPTAIN FIELD IN COLOMBO.

AN INTERVIEW.

Captain J. G. Mostyn Field, R. N., so well-known in Ceylon as the Captain of H. M. S. Marathon, and the defendant in the celebrated law suit, was a passenger from Sydney, where he has been Superintendent of the Dockyard, by the O. P. s.s. "Orontes," which arrived in Colombo on December 22. Captain Field has retired from the service. He intends to remain a few days in Colombo and will then proceed to India, where he will spend the winter. He is accompanied by Mrs. Field and is staying at the Bristol Hotel, where our representative obtained an interview with him. Some of our readers may not, perhaps, be aware that Captain Field when in command of H. M. S. Marathon, was for several years on the East Indian station were he jumped into fame by forcibly carrying away from the Maldive Islands the private secretary of the then Sultan. The indignant private secretary fought the case tooth and nail in the local courts and interest was sustained over a long period. At length a short time ago he obtained damages in appeal from Capt. Field.

Our reporter hinted to Captain Field that his name was still familiar in Ceylon, "I suppose it is," he rejoined with a laugh. "By the way how has that case ended ? The last time I heard anything about it. I had won the day."

Capt. Field was astonished to learn of the subsequent developments, and when he heard that damages had been given against him he remarked very emphatically : "They haven't had a penny out of me and they won't get it. The whole affair has not cost me a penny postage stamp so far, and it is not going to."

"Of course, you only acted under instructions ?"

"Yes, he replied.

The reporter casually remarked that life on the East Indian station was not particularly exciting but, in view, probably of the case above referred to he said sententiously "It all depends."

Captain Field wanted to know whether the railway right through to the north of Ceylon had yet been constructed, and was interested to learn that Colombo and Jaffna would probably be connected by rail in another six months.

"I visited Anuradhapra in a bullock cart some years ago," said the gallant Captain and he had evidently not forgotten the occasion. He agreed that the ancient city was well worth a visit, with its huge pagodas and fallen pillars.

Capt. Field said he had thoroughly enjoyed his stay in Sydney where the people were exceedingly hospitable and pleasant On naval matters down south he had not much to say. As regards the naval defence scheme he was not aware that Australia was prepared to follow the example just set by Canada, according to our telegram. As matters stood at present, Australia was paying an annual sum £200,000, towards the expenses of the Australian squadron and a number of colonials were being enlisted into the navy, with as far as could be ascertained satisfactory results. There were three absolute cruisers down there for the training of the Colonial recruits.

Capt. Field wanted to know the latest about the war, and particularly as regards the movements of the Baltic Fleet. He was of opinion that it was impossible to say where or in what manner Japan was preparing to encounter this new danger ; but one thing was perfectly certain the Japanese would turn up where the Russians least expected them.—"Times of Ceylon."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Quarter-Master Fitzpatrick, 1st Lincolnshires is promoted honorary Captain.

Major Kennedy Norfolk Regiment, is permitted to retire.

Captain Kirwood, 97th Infantry has one year's extension in the Command of the Mule Corps.

Lieutenant Johnston, Shropshire Light Infantry, is posted to the Eastern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Majors Ormsby, 3rd Gurkhas, is appointed Second-in-Command, and Major Ducat, 4th Gurkhas, 2nd Double Company Commander, 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkhas.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel Passy, Controller, Military Accounts, at Rawalpindi from brights disease.

ARRIVALS, DECEMBER 24.

Lieut E O Lewin, R F A from Meerut.
Lieut G L Blair, 36th Sikhs, from England.
Capt G W G Lindesay, 35th Sikhs from England.
Lieut T Campbell Dick, R M Fusiliers, from Mooltan.
Capt A Moore, 66th Punjabis, from Peshwar.
Major T M Hawtayne, 2nd N Stafford Regiment, from Umballa.
Lieut J H Ridgway, 2nd N Stafford Regiment from Umballa.
Capt H S Anderson, R A M C, from Rangoon.
Capt Archdale, R F A, from Jhansi
Colonel H S Fitzgerald, Staff, from Poona.
Capt A R C Savile, 31st Lancers, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES, DECEMBER 24.

Lieut F S Bowring, 22nd Punjabis, to Deragazi Khan.
Major E S Dunsterville, R E, to England.
Lieut R S Scott, 32nd Lancers, to England.
Lieut G E B Oldfield, 74th Punjabis to Saugor.
Lt-Col C J Sarkies, I M Service, to Poona.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	2	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	17
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	12	9	106
Total plague deaths to date	277,970	230,109	
Same date last year	4	4	80

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For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

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It will keep you warm, dry and healthy.

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FLANNELS,	PUTTIES,
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JERSEYS,	BERLIN WOOL,
SWEATERS,	HORSE CLOTHING,
BROADCLOTHS,	NUMDAHS,
RUGS	BALACLAVAS,
BLANKETS,	SOCKS,
Etc., Etc.,	Etc.

Study your health and Wear Wool.

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Brown and Polson's Patent, large tins.
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In ½ lb. tins.
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Patent Refined Isinglass in 1 oz. packets.

Traders who do not already stock these, THE PREMIER STORES IN THE MARKET, are cordially invited to communicate with
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Opposite the Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

THE EXHIBITS from the Royal Family and other Ladies from England have been brought here by LADY WILLIAM WEDDERBURN and will be EXHIBITED in the Ladies Section.
It has been decided to OPEN the EXHIBITION specially for PURDAH LADIES ONLY, from 9 to 12 A.M., on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, when NO MALE VISITOR will be ADMITTED.

DEXTER H. DAVISON, D.D.S.,
AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1904.

COMPLAINTS FROM INDORE.

WHEN, nearly two years ago, the Maharaja Holkar resigned the "gadi," it was distinctly stated by the Government of India, in a communique issued by the Foreign Office, that his Highness had addressed a formal request, of his own accord, to the Resident to be permitted to resign the chiefship of the State and live henceforward in retirement. A Durbar was held on the 31st January 1903 at which the Maharaja repeated his desire to resign and formally abdicated in favour of his son. In doing so his Highness stated that he took the step as he felt considerable difficulty in attending official functions and in discharging other duties connected with his position. In taking this step, said the Maharaja, "I am quite sure the Government of India will continue to watch with personal interest over the welfare of my son." To his successor, Holkar said: "Be loyal to the British Government and if you have any representations to make to Government, make them in the most courteous and respectful manner. I feel perfectly confident that Government will maintain the rights and privileges of the State and keep inviolate all treaties and engagements made with it. Mr. Bayley, the Agent to the Governor-General, addressed the durbar after the conclusion of Holkar's speech and intimated that the retiring Maharaja's position would be one of dignity and comfort. He would retain all private property, receive an ample allowance and appoint his own establishment. Further he made this promise, on the part of Government, that during the new Maharaja's minority, the rights and privileges of the State would be carefully maintained. It would be for the Council of Regency, which was then constituted, to use their powers to develop the resources of the State to their utmost advantage, so that when his Highness attained his majority this magnificent heritage, which had been for the time entrusted to their care, might be handed over to him, not as an indifferent copy of a British district, but as a Native State of the best type, rich in material resources, and what is far more important, rich in its welfare and the prosperity of a contented people. Both parties gave expression to lofty sentiments, and it appeared as though the new era, which had dawned upon Indore, would be one rich with blessings and would cause neither the retiring ruler, nor his people any pang of remorse.

But conservative people in Indore have two complaints to make. Letters reach us representing that in two respects at least the promises held out are not being fulfilled. They hold that an attempt is being made to reduce the State to "an indifferent copy of a British district" and that by denying the right of the late Maharaja to visit Indore, the Agent renders his position anything but one of the dignity which, it was said, it should be. It was stated that his Highness would in future reside at Barwaha, the country palace that he had built for himself on the banks of the Nerbudda, nearly fifty miles from Indore, but there does not appear to have been any stipulation restricting his movements or denying his right to visit his late capital at will. He was not deposed, be it remembered, but to employ the words of the official communique, abdicated "of his own accord." The action, which, our correspondents contend, ignores the chief promise to maintain the rights and privileges of the State, is the reduction of its army. The maintenance of a Standing Army of the strength, as it was when taken over by the Council of Regency, is, they contend, one of the privileges of the State and one which it has enjoyed for many years, and to reduce it "is to violate an essential condition of the terms of abdication and to deprive the State of one of the privileges which the Government of India promised to maintain." Whether the army is necessary, either of its present or a smaller strength, is quite another question and one our correspondents do not discuss. Instead, they complain very strongly against its reduction which, they tell us, tends to shake the confidence in the people of Indore in the Government of India and to lead them to fear that the promises of January 1903 have been forgotten. It is useless telling them that the Army is being reduced, that the money it now takes up may be devoted to works of public utility, and that what is saved on the Army will go to the Public Work Department. To reduce the military strength is to reduce the prestige of the State and to bring it "down to the level of a British district." Why should the Army be starved in the interests of economy? If economy is necessary, it ought not to be. The revenues and treasury are in a flourishing condition, and it is a well-known fact that at the time the Indore coin was sent down to Bombay to be converted into British rupees, the cash balance in the Treasury was not less than three crores and twenty-five lakhs of rupees.

It is a matter for regret that this feeling is abroad, for the people of a Native State, especially one with the past experience of Indore, are apt to eye with suspicion any action they cannot understand. The utmost care should be taken to avoid any semblance of a breach of faith. Our correspondents point out the ex-Maharaja at the time of his abdication, in the presence of the Agent to the Governor-General, adjured the Council to keep up the State in good condition, without making any alterations which will be disadvantageous to it. "This" writes one who was present "was uttered in the hearing of the Agent to the Governor-General and presumably with his approval." One of our correspondents—we translate from the Marathi—asks: "Why does Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar not interfere? Why does he sit still as though he were a consenting party to the changes now going on? It seems to me and to many of his old subjects that his retirement cannot have been voluntary as was represented. Had the Maharaja resigned of his own accord he would have appointed the Council of Regency himself and he would himself have been president of the Council. It seems to us that the abdication was both sudden and premature. It is strange that so important a matter was made the subject of discussion, and that we have had but the baldest statement as to the why and the wherefore of his Highness's resignation The action of the Council has revived interest in the subject. We know that when the Maharaja had his interview with the Viceroy at Mhow, the Foreign Secretary was not present, though he ought to have been, and that the interview was brief and hurried, that the memorandum of the abdication was the result of oral discussion, not of correspondence. We know that the memorandum was not prepared by the Viceroy himself and that it was never duly signed by the interested parties." And from these premises it is argued that the whole document requires revision, that the promises made on both sides shall be observed conscientiously and strictly, and our correspondents ask that it in no respects shall its terms be stretched to make them meet emergencies or that there shall be read into its clauses anything contrary to the promises which were made in the name of the Government of India by Mr. Bayley in January 1903.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

A VOLUMINOUS report in two volumes has just been published dealing with Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1898-99 to 1902-03. The instructions of the Government of India for the preparation of the quinquennial returns are that the estimate given should be that of the average outturn on average soil in a year of average character, as deduced from a consideration of the information obtained or experiments made during the years under review; so that when multiplied by the average area cropped, it may give as near an approximation as possible to the outturn of the crop in an average year. The labour expended on crop cutting during the last quinquennium has resulted in the collection of much valuable information regarding the yield of the crops; and the present estimates, though still imperfect, are by reason of the experience gained, more reliable than those given in the returns for 1896-97. No revision of the previous estimates has, however, been made in Bombay and the Central Provinces, owing to the very unfavourable character of the seasons. In Madras and Bengal, progress has been made in the conduct of the experiments, and the results have been tabulated as indicating the yields obtained during the quinquennium; but it is still held, as at the close of the former quinquennium, that is, after ten years' experience, that the information is insufficient to justify the revision of the earlier provisonal estimates which are admitted to be imperfect. The figures for Sind and the Bombay Presidency proper have most interest for us, and in connection with Sind a noticeable feature is the very high yields of jowar and of cotton. The five years that followed the compilation, in 1897, of the quinquennial return of the average outturn of the principal crops of the Presidency proper, were of the most unfavourable character, and owing to the pressure of duties connected with famine and plague, district officers were prevented from carrying out any considerable number of experiments on crops of average value. The previous estimates, which were prepared with great care and with expert assistance and are considered to be approximately correct, have therefore been retained without change. These estimates for irrigated crops are generally much higher than the estimates of other provinces, and remarkably so in the case of sugarcane.

BRITISH TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

THE first of an interesting series of pamphlets by Mr Pedro A. Costa, director of the London branch of the Buenos Aires and South American agency, on the subject of British trade with South America has reached us by last mail. It is mainly devoted to Argentine, which is referred to as "the way to fortune," but Mr Costa also points out a number of defects in British trading methods, which apparently are found in the other South American Republics as well. Here, for instance, is an extract from his observations on the British commercial traveller: "The Young English representative likes to be well put up, which is difficult to attain on the pampas. He wants everything in order, and spic and span, prefers fixed hours for work, thinks he should be understood when he expresses himself in English and offers his goods in a take-them-or-leave-them sort of manner. The comparative solitariness and lack of congenial society on the pampas keep him continually in a bad humour, always longing for the hour of his departure for Buenos Aires—the Paris of South America—with its commodious hotels, luxurious clubs, restaurants and cafes, football and cricket matches horse racing, music halls, theatres and to crown all, where English is commonly spoken. Elsewhere in the pamphlet, we are reminded there are other directions in which the British manufacturer should modify his system. He "is 'sleeping the sleep of the just,' complacently satisfied with his brilliant exhibitions of machinery and splendid products in the Royal Agricultural Hall and other parts of the United Kingdom, and the enemy is assiduously working America to the uttermost parts."

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN PERSIA.

MR. CONSUL-GENERAL WRATISLAW, in a report from Tabriz on the trade of Azerbaijan, reminds us that twenty years ago British cottons monopolised the local market, whereas now, of the total imports, Russia sends roughly three-fifths, the United Kingdom rather more than a fifth, and other countries rather less than a fifth. The increase of £12,000 in cotton tissues from the United Kingdom for the year ending March 1904, is satisfactory as far as it goes, but, leaving Russia out of the calculation, the imports of cotton goods from France, Italy, and Germany have been growing at an alarming pace. Russian trade of course, enjoys an extraordinary advantage over our own in the shape of export bounties, cheaper transport and propinquity to the market, and it is not to be expected that our goods should compete with Russian goods in Tabriz on equal terms, but there seems no satisfactory reason, says Mr. Wratislaw, why French, Austro-Hungarian, German, and Italian trade should advance proportionately more than ours, handicapped, as they are, by the same long and expensive overland journey from Trebizond. There has been an enormous increase in the importations of cotton piece-goods, chiefly prints, from Russia during the past two years. The Russian trade in this class of goods is being energetically pushed by the Tabriz branch of the Russian Bangue d' Escompte, which is practically a Government institution, and devotes its energies rather to fostering the import trade than to the ordinary financial business of a bank. It undertakes to place orders for cotton goods with Moscow manufacturers, brings the goods out, pays the custom-house duty, stores them, and delivers them when convenient to its clients.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone Commander W. B. Haddleston, sailed yesterday for Aden.

SIR EDWARD LAW will make over charge of the Financial Department to Mr. E. N. Baker on the 10th January.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd December, 1904, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1903 of 12,178 maunds and Rs. 13,069 in the earnings.

THE 1st Brahmans will move on the 6th January from Allahabad to Jubbulpore as a temporary arrangement in the relief programme. Their final destination will be notified later.

THE Punjab Irrigation projects, which will be begun as soon as the sanction of the Secretary of State has been accorded, are expected to pay from 8 to 10 per cent on the capital outlay.

THE Government of India are likely, we understand, to sanction an estimate for a large pumping station which will provide irrigation for Divi Island in the Kistna district of the Madras Presidency. The scheme is one which has been under consideration for some time past.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON reached Calcutta on Monday, having resumed the Home Membership since arriving at Bombay on Friday. Mr. Hewett is consequently now available for the work of organising the new Department of Commerce and Industry, the Secretariat staff of which has yet to be nominated. The transfer of work from the existing Department will be gradually carried out.

SOME time ago the Bengal Government addressed the Government of India, suggesting the discontinuance of the issue of certain high denominations of stamps, in view of the small demand for them. The Government of India have sanctioned such discontinuance, with the exception of the one rupee foreign telegram stamp, for which there is a considerable demand in some Provinces. The decision applies to 104 stamps in all, varying in value from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 875.

WITH regard to the drought in the Madras Presidency, we learn that up to the 17th instant, light rain had fallen in the south-east of the Peninsula, but none elsewhere. The irrigation supplies were insufficient in the greater part of the Presidency and crops were generally in need of rain. Prices had not seriously risen. Pasture and fodder were insufficient in the Deccan districts, but the condition of cattle generally is good. Since the 17th there has been rain in the south of the Peninsula, but none in the Deccan.

IN addition to the new Secretariat offices which the Government of India are about to erect in Council House Street, Calcutta, some further public improvements in the business quarter are to be undertaken. Designs are now being worked out for a building on the site of the Medical Stores depot in Wellesley Place, as an extension of the Central Telegraph Office. The depot will be moved to Hastings, where a new building is now in course of construction.

THE Academy of Master Tailors of Paris has just been designing—nor, we believe, for the first time—a special costume for the President of the Republic. This time they have gone further still, and have included uniforms for the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies. The three are identical in form and consist of a coat in gold trousers with an embroidered "a la francaise" embroidered stripe, and a three-cornered hat. The genius of the master tailors is shown in the colour of these uniforms. That for the Chief of the State is white, for the President of the Senate blue, and for the President of the Chamber, red. Thus when the three Presidents come together on any state occasion they will form a living picture of the national flag. It is a great idea; unfortunately there is little chance of its being adopted.

WE read in the South American papers that Ascensio Brunel, the outcast of Patagonia has died in prison, like a caged hawk. His name is well known throughout South America, for until the last twelve months he ranged the country like a wild beast, "at free quarters," wherever his white horse took him. He was French by birth, and of gentle parentage and education. He lived a wild life as a youth, and ruined his prospects by marrying much beneath him, immediately after his service in the French cavalry. He then emigrated to Sandy Point, the windy town on the Magellan Straits, where he farmed sheep with some success. A mounted policeman at Sandy Point fell in love with his wife, and in a fit of jealously, with every provocation, Brunel drew his cuchillo, or silver-handled sheath knife, after the custom of the country, and stabbed the intruder to the heart. He then walked out to his corral, roped a horse, and rode away into the back of beyond. He was outlawed in due course, but when the police rode to hunt him down he was away in the woods. He lived by snaring things, or by fishing with twisted liunes in the Indian fashion, or by bold raids upon the estancias. Gradually he became wild, like a wild beast, and took to killing cattle, which he ate raw. A posse was raised among the settlers, and he was hunted down into the bad lands and there surrounded. But he had trained his horse to lie perfectly still like a dead thing, and the circle of hunters failed to catch him as he crouched with his horse under a bush. After eighteen years of this wild life, the guachos hunted him, for bad times had forced him to kill their horses for food. In that land of vast distances the horse is precious and a horse thief meets with little mercy. The hunt lasted many days, during which poor Brunel was forced to kill his horse for food. He was at last seen by one of the guachos, who promptly fired at him, breaking his leg beneath the knee. Even then he would have escaped his hunters had not snow been lying, on which his trail showed too clearly for him to hide his line. He was imprisoned, but he could not stand prison life, with its bread and cooked food and restraint, and he gradually pined away before his trial. He was of short stature and mild, winning manners, while his horsemanship was reckoned brilliant in a land where all are brilliant horsemen.

THE CHRISTMAS GUEST GUILD.

AN INTERESTING SCHEME.

MR. C. A. PEARSON, writing in the "Express" gives the following interesting details of an entirely new and novel plan to make brighter the Christmas of thousands of poor children.

There is no country in the world so rich in charitable men and women as England. But charitable as England is, it is a fact that there are hundreds and thousands of comfortably well-endowed Britons who, warm though their hearts may be at Christmastide toward their fellow-men, yet never stretch out a hand in Christmas cheer toward other than the members of their own circle.

They give their share of the customary boxes, and to their friends, the time honoured greetings, and, it may be, gifts of the season. Not one of them but would be glad, did he only know how to bring real Christmas cheer, the peace and good will of the shepherds of old time, to some one person—a child for choice, since at Christmas we celebrate the birth of the Child Christ—outside his own circle; some one who would otherwise never taste the savour of the season's joy; some one who could fittingly be included in the New Testament category of proper recipients of our gifts and charity—those of the highways and byways, from whom no recompense can be expected.

Not one of our kindly, comfortable Britishers but would be glad to do this thing. But how to do it, and at a cost small enough to prohibit the possibility of its encroaching upon closer claims? To all who would ask that question to all the generous, kindly folk of England, the "Standard" addresses this article pointedly; for it claims to answer this question once and for all.

CHILDREN GUESTS.

To-day, in time for England to make its gift o happiness to many who will profit by it when our children are old enough to do as well by others; to-day the question is answered by this announcement of a charitable plot, from out which has grown the Christmas Guests Guild.

Briefly stated, the aim and object of the Christmas Guest Guild (which it may be said at once has the hearty approval and goodwill of Royalty and of the religious leaders of the country is to obtain for a number of poor London children a fortnight's entertainments each at Christmastide in the home of some kindly reader of the "Standard" to make true Hosts of many householders and true Guests of many of the Great City's poor children.

Medical authority wrote in the "Pall Mall Gazette' these words:—

Since children were discovered some forty years ago—a brilliant achievements for even the Nineteen Century—it has become apparent, and indeed, self-evident, that the reformer, the philanthropist, the statesman, have in the child the prime object of their care. The power of adaptation to environment, so cardinal in biology, may be said in general to vary in inverse ratio to the age of an individual; I might doubtless add, of a race. . . you must begin with the children.

The Christmas Guest Guild has its organisation complete, but, like the children, it is beginning. Rather more than a dozen years ago the Fresh Air Fund was at that stage. Last summer that great organisation sent 180,000 children into the country for a day—children who, but for this fund (which it is my greatest pride to have originated) might positively never have known what the country meant, though they lived in the great towns of the most truly beautiful land in Europe.

As the Fresh Air Fund has grown, so readers of the "Standard" are asked to help the Christmas Guest Guild grow, and in doing so they will play their part in an even greater scheme, it may be, for the true elevation of a class for whose well-being we are all morally responsible.

SOWING THE SEED.

They are part of the base of the whole gigantic and costly fabric of our civilisation; and the only true way of reaching this, or any other class, with permanent effect, is through its children. Because of these things the Christmas Guest Guild is presently to become one of the big fundamental forces in our British life. You are asked to take part in its foundation; the sowing of one of some tiny seeds from which a noble avenue is to grow. The Christmas Guest Guild awaits only a definite expression of the Kindliness of our readers, the Hospitality of the most hospitable people in the world, or to borrow a most apt and heartening legal phrase, the Courtesy of England.

The Christmas Guest Guild has many little strangers, so to say, standing on England's doorsteps, waiting for the country to say: "Come in and spend Christmas with us." It is a glorious opportunity that the Christmas Guest Guild offers charitable England as fine and gracious a charity, I venture to say, as has been conceived in a charitable age. And, withal, it is simplicity itself, pre-eminently practical and a scheme having almost boundless scope. I am able to say these things of the Guild the better because I cannot lay claim to having conceived it. This honour belongs to Mrs. C. B. Fry, who has for many years carried out in her own home the idea which the "Standard" now seeks to extend far and wide.

You must not picture to yourselves a poor, ragged, tattered, dirty boy or girl, bare-footed and pitifully redolent of slumland, waiting to be asked to a seat at your hospitable board. Far from that is the fact. The Guild knows its business a good deal better than to make so exorbitant a demand as that, even upon charitable England No. The services of Dr. Dabbs, of Austinfriars, London, E.C., have been placed at the disposal of the Christmas Guest Guild. Baths, inspection rooms (a sort of quarantine station), clothing depot, and many other accessories of organisation have been established, and to put it shortly, the Christmas Guest Guild will positively guarantee, before sending any child to his or her Christmas host and hostess:—

POSITIVE GUARANTEES.

1. That the child has been very strictly and carefully examined by the physician of the Guild, and by him declared free from any sort of complaint, infectious or otherwise.

2. That the child is between the ages of six and ten years.

3. That the child is scrupulously neat, and clean, and sweet, and supplied with a brand-new out-fit of simple, presentable, and serviceable clothing.

What the Christmas Guest Guild asks of our charitable readers are invitations for one or more little guests to spend a fortnight in their homes at Christmas-time. The Guild provides every child with necessaries. The host is asked to provide the return railway fare (it is hoped at special reduced rates) from the City, and to meet the little guests upon arrival at the appointed station.

WHAT IT MAY MEAN.

It is a busy age and an age many appeals. In this case charitable folk are not asked for money. The fathers and mothers, men and matrons, householders the kindly men and women generally who read the "Standard," are asked to lean back in their chairs a few moments and just deliberately fairly think what this scheme of the Christmas Guest Guild means to-day, and what, by their own generosity, it may mean in years to come. To the father of a boy who will presently hold his Majesty's commission in one of the services the Christmas Guest Guild would say. Think what it might mean to your boy one day should he find among the men he led one whose brightest memory of childhood centred about a certain Christmas holiday spent in surroundings to him wondrous bright and beautiful, a guest under the roof that sheltered your son.

To those who are childless the Guild would say: Send us your invitation, and we will send you with your little guest, the promise of a warming and expansion of your heart such as no amusement-monger, no provider of luxury in this world can give.

(Concluded on page 6.)

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

FURTHER ACTIVITY.

REFORM IN RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The latest Japanese successes at Port Arthur indicate that the Japanese are endeavouring to isolate the Liaoto-ishan promontary.

The steamer ·aushumaru has left Japan for Port Arthur, and representatives from the Diet were on board, besides press representatives.

AGITATI.)N IN RUSSIA.

Tsar's Imperia! Decree.

PROGRAMME OF REFORM.

LONDON, Dec. 27,

The Tsar has issued a decree declaring that in conjunction with the undeviating maintenance and immutability of the fundamental laws of the Empire, it is the duty of the Government to meet any change in the needs of the people which are proved mature, even though it involves essential innovations in legislation. He directs his Ministers to consider the means and possibility of introducing various administrative reforms and report to him as soon as possible. These will not involve any practical change in the system of Government.

His proposals include bringing the peasant laws into conformity with general legislation, measures to ensure the application of the law for all alike, establishing legal responsiblity for arbitrary acts, ensuring the independence of Courts, extension of the powers of local institutions and measures to make them more representative.• The revision of the exceptional law against the enemies of public order, the introduction whereof involved grave extension of the discretionary powers of the administrative authorities The revision of religious restrictions, rev ision of the disabilities of natives in certain territories and the revision of press laws enabling the press to fulfil its mission worthily interpreting the reasonable strivings for Russia's advantage.

MARRIAGE OF MISS LEITER.

A Quiet Wedding.

Miss Daisy Leiter was quietly married to the Earl of Suffolk from the bride's residence at Washington yesterday.

OBITUARY.

The death is annonnced of the aeronaut Bacon.

BOXING IN CALCUTTA.

A Fiasco.

REGIMENTAL COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The glove fight for Rs. 10,000 and heavy weight Championship of India between Mr. C. C. St. Clair and Sergt. Smith, 10th Hussars, came off this evening, at the Colombia Rink on the maidan. The general expectation was that the contest would be exceptionally even, and consequently surprise was intense when Sergt. Smith defeated Mr. St. Clair in the second round. In the first round Smith gave St. Clair the really decisive blow which knocked him over, but he came up to time. In the second round Smith was all over his man and had St. Clair at his mercy. The Referee at this point declared Smith the winner, which decision was greeted with a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm. Nobody foresaw the suddeness of the end and the backers of St. Clair were naturally disappointed. There is no doubt as to Smith being the better man.

Referee :—Mr. Rees.

Judges :—Dr. Bonwill for St. Clair and Mr Barney Alan for Smith.

LATER.

The glove fight here last night was a fiasco. St. Clair was knocked over in the first round and in the second was so obviously no match for his hard-hitting opponent that Mr. Rees, the Referee, stopped the proceedings declaring, Smith winner without St. Clair being counted out. The whole affair was over in five minutes.

Regimental competitions followed in which General Elliott acted as Refree. A wrestling match was afterwards arranged between Private O'Neill and Mr. Clempert (The handcuff King).

THE AFGHAN EMISSARY AT CALCUTTA.

Audience with the Viceroy.

Sirdar Inayatulla Khan paid avisit of ceremony to the Viceroy here to-day. Mr. Clarke, Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, and Colonel Baring, Military Secretary, conducted him from Hastings House to Government House where he was received by Mr. S. Fraser, Foreign Secretary, who led him into the Throne Room. After formal presentation to Lord Curzon, the Sirdar gave a friendly message from his father, the Ameer, congratulating his Excellency on his second term of office. He also expressed, on his own account, his appreciation of the kindness shown to him in India.

Lord Curzon made a friendly reply.

The Sirdars accompanying the Afghan party were also duly presented.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

In the cricket match against General Spens' Eleven, Calcutta were oll out in the first Innings for 112. The Visitors then went in for second innings and compiled 217. Alexander 68 and Kington 52. The game will be resumed this morning.

LATER.

The cricket match, Calcutta versus General Spens' eleven, was concluded to-day tw nty minutes before time. Calcutta compiling 185 runs in their second innings and thus leaving the visitors victorious by 105 runs.

For Calcutta the principal scores were :—Curtis 36 not out ; Arundel 31, Hugh 29 ; Stewart 18. But for the stand made by Curtis who went in last, Calcutta would have been beaten even worse.

MOTOR CARS for hire. Driving taught. Repairs any make of car, effected. Palmer Cord Tyres E. L. C. Plugs and Price's Lubricants for sale.—E. J LEE, 8, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

THE SECOND DAY'S RUN.

AGRA TO GWALIOR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, Dec. 27.

This morning the cars started on the second day's run, reduced by three. The 15 h. p. Darracq. which was so unfortunate yesterday as to have three punctures and develop serious engine trouble, a 12 h. p. Gardner Serpollet steam car which seriously damaged its boiler and tubes and didn't finish and the Raja of Pudukotah's 20 h. p. Gardner Serpollet were all scratched. The latter car ran on solid tyres one of which was badly gashed. Only one of the three steam cars which started yesterday morning came through unscathed, this being the 10 h. p. car belonging to Mr. M. C. Petit. The last of the cars to arrive last night were the Humberette and the small Lenoir, the latter coming gallantly about eight o'clock.

While the conditions of the Trials are still exercising competition, all certify to the excellence of the road arrangements. Policemen were stationed at short intervals. The road was quite clear of traffic and at crowded points the spectators kept a regular line. After yesterday's run, the Napier, the De Dietrich and the big Darracq were warned for exceeding the speed limit of thirty miles an hour.

Starting in the usual order this morning, the cars ran on to Dholpur where His Highness the Maharaja met the party and entertained them to breakfast. The distance from Agra was thirty-five miles and the first of big cars arrived about 9-30. The Thorneycroft was unfortunate to gash its tyre just at the end of the stage, thus losing marks for repairs. Another which had a break down was the 10 h. p. Rational which is running on solid tyres hadn't arrived at Dholpur when the others left after an hour's compulsory stoppage.

Leaving Dholpur the cars had to go carefully approaching the crossing of the river Chambal. The steep banks on either side of the bridge and the bridge of boats itself have been greatly improved for the trials. But the cars had to cross at a walking pace. Thereafter the going was good right on to Gwalior, the course being kept by sowars from the point where the Gwalior territory was entered. Five miles from the capital, the Maharaja met the party in a car. Thence onward the road to Guest House had been put in excellent order and the line was marked by men with red flags at very short distances.

The run from Dholpur to Gwalior was thirty-eight miles, the whole distance from Agra being seventy-three, It was completed by Napier shortly after eleven. De Dietrich came next, then the Fiat and Orleans with other big cars at short intervals thereafter.

All the cars that started arrived, before three. On two days' run of cars completing the course, only minor stoppages were recorded. The Cars that have completed the two days' run without loss of marks are :— 6 h. p. Wolseley ; 6 h. p. De Dion ; 8 h. p. De Dion ; 12 h. p. De Dion ; 12 h. p. De Dion; 10 h. p. Gardner Serpollet; 12 h. p. Lanchester, Orleans, Napier and Clement.

Messrs. Marks and Company, the Indian agents for the Napier car yesterday received a message from Mr. Basil Johnson from Gwalior informing that the "Napier" has again arrived first, at Gwalior and that the Napier has received full marks for its run from Delhi on Monday for the best average speed of 30 miles an hour.

MOTOR SPORTS AT GWALIOR.

This afternoon an interesting motor Gymkhana was held on the Gwalior's palace grounds with the following results :—

BENDING RACE :—

Lanchester	1
Speedwell	2

TORTOISE RACE.—Two hundred yards, Slowest car winning.

De Dietrich	1
Thorneycroft	2
Fiat	3

MOTOR MUSICAL CHAIRS :—

Lieut Skelton's Wolseley	1
Thorneycroft	2

GWALIOR OR SHEEP-PEN RACE :—

Lieut Skelton's Wolseley	1
Mr Inglis' De Dion and Maharaja' De Dion	Tie

GRETNA GREEN RACE.

Argyle car, Mrs. Martindale nominated by Mrs. Taylor	1

During the progress of Musical Chairs race, Fiat had an unfortunate accident. The cars were halted with Darracq close behind Fiat, Darracq was set in motion and the front springs penetrated the Fiat's petrol tank which is carried low down behind. Two big gashes were made and as the petrol feed of this car is on the compressed air system it was put out of tank, but repairs were at once begun with the assistance of the Maharajah's workshop staff. It is hoped that the car will be able to start to-morrow.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Lord Curzon and Sirdar Inayatulla Khan Present.

CALCUTTA, Dec, 27.

Pure Gold starts favourite for the Viceroy's Cup this afternoon at five to two. Great Scott is improving in condition, but is still at fours.

For the Viceroy's Cup the winner was Great Scott, second Acetine and third Mallard.

The Viceroy's Cup to-day was a great upset. Pure Gold started at three to two, while Great Scott was little more than equal to Acetine at fours and had little support at that, as he looked thin and out of condition. Essington made trouble at the post, but all got away to a good start, eventually, Applause leading, Acetine being second and Great Scott in a bunch behind. At the half way round Great Scott was fifth and Acetine in front. Coming with the straight Acetine appeared first with Great Scott coming up outside of running, Pure Gold being nowhere. The race down the straight resulted in Great Scott beating Acetine by a neck, Mallard being good third, Applause fourth and Pure Gold being much behind. Totalisators paid 42 on Great Scott for a win and twenty-eight for a place. Lord Curzon and Prince Inayatulla Khan were both present, and there was a record attendance.

Other races were less interesting. In the Pony Handicap Discussion was first, Gladstone scond, Perquisite third. Daphne fell at the first jump. Its jockey Sheldrake came down heavily, but was able to walk back afterwards.

The Dealers' Plate was own by Dormant, Quaver being second and Flotsam third.

The Eclipse Pony Stakes produced a field of twelve starters, Veera coming in first, Red Shot second and La France third, Esmeralda, the favourite, fourth.

The Calcutta Plate also had twelve starters, Martinique, the favourite, coming in first, with Maddington and Fotharingay dead heat for the second place, Massachusets fourth. It was a splendid race.

In the Pavillion Plate, Rapid Pilgrim came first, Wild Raven second, and Minerva third. An objection against the last named was overruled.

DEATH OF DUCHESS OF SAXECOBURG-GOTHA.

COURT MOURNING ORDERED.

A "Gazette" extraordinary announces Court mourning until 12th January viz., full mourning until the 1st and half mourning from the 2nd to the 12th January, in [illegible]ce of the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxecoburg-Gotha.

DON'T BUY a Motor Car until you have had a free trial on a C[illegible]nt.—Sole Agent for the whole [illegible] Road, Bombay.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIANS BEING STARVED OUT.

LONDON, December 10th.—Indications point to General Nogi relying upon the starvation of the Port Arthur garrison to ensure the latter's capitulation and to avoid needless losses. The Russians did not utilise the recent armistice which was granted them by the Japanese to remove their dead. Prisoners report that the commanders of the forts fearing desertions and revelations overruled General Stoessel's wishes in the matter. The garrison is on short rations, including bread made of a mixture of flour and coarser grain. Dysentry and typhoid are prevalent owing to the water supply being contaminated. Fresh vegetables are not obtainable and all supplies of tinned meat were finished a month ago. The officers receive an allowance of horseflesh twice a week. Some experts are convinced that General Nogi could, if necessary, spare 20,000 men to reinforce the Marquis Oyama on the Sha-ho.

London, December 10th.—The details of the fight for 203-Metre Hill reveal at once the terrible fury of the Japanese assault and the stubbornness and tenacity of the Russians' defence. When within thirty yards of the trenches a whole Japanese regiment charged the enemy, hundreds succumbing, until by sheer weight of numbers the assailers carried the trenches with the bayonet. Impassable flaming pits long barred the Japanese advance. The trenches, which were captured and recaptured repeatedly, were a perfect shambles. The rampart were black with dead. Finally, the Japanese gained a foothold in the interior of the fort, whence, after much fighting at close quarters with bayonets, grenades, clubbed rifles, and stones, they were again and again repulsed. The Japanese, however, doggedly persisted, even when their columns had lost half their strength. A feeling is rapidly growing in Southern Russia in favour of a timely capitulation of Port Arthur.

EACH RECEIVES A SWORD-OF-HONOUR.

London, December 10th.—The Tsar has presented General Bilderling and General Sakharoff each with a golden sword-of-honour set with brilliants and inscribed "For Valour."

General Bilderling distinguished himself in the battle of the Sha-Ho, and General Sakharoff's name has been in constant evidence since the early stages of the war.

EXCITEMENT IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Great excitement and bewilderment have been occasioned at St. Petersburg by the loss of the Port Arthur battleships. An agitation has been set afoot for the recall of Admiral Rozhestvensk's fleet. It is pointed out that the fleet will have no base, since Vladivestock is frozen.

KIRK COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

London, December 10th.—Lord James of Hereford has been asked to preside over the Royal Commission which Mr. Balfour has undertaken to appoint to inquire into and report upon the dispute between the United Free Church and the Free Church of Scotland.

A CHURCH FORCIBLY SEIZED.

London, December 11th.—The Free Church of Scotland (the "Wee Kirk") has forcibly seized a church building which was in the occupancy of the United Free Church at Strathpeffer, in Ross-shire.

MRS. CHADWICK'S MYSTERIOUS MILLION.

London, December 10th.—The securities which were alleged to represent 1,000,000 sterling, on the strength of which Mrs. Chadwick, the Ohio adventuress, succeeded in borrowing enormous sums of money from certain American banks, have proved to be worthless.

AUSTRALIA AND THE NAVAL SUBSIDY.

London, December 10th.—Mr. Walter James, Agent-General for Western Australia, deprecates the action of Mr. H. F. Wyatt, of the Navy League, and others, in re-opening the question of an increased Australian naval subsidy so soon after the new arrangement agreed to by the Commonwealth and New Zealand Parliaments.

Mr. James also takes occasion to contrast Australia's and Canada's attitude towards the Navy.

THE ENGLISH-AUSTRALIAN MAIL TENDERS.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE ORIENT COMPANY.

A somewhat extraordinary position has been created by the Prime Minister in connection with certain statements which he and the Postmaster-General felt called upon to make in relation to the tender submitted by the Orient Steam Navigation Company for a fortnightly mail service with England. Mr. Anderson, the Australian manager, seems to have protested against these statements, and the Prime Minister and his colleague have "backed down" and withdrawn these comments. The facts from the Government side are set out in the following statement made by Mr. Reid. "In the first place, the company complains of the allusion made by the Postmaster-General to its tender as exhorbitant." It was pointed out to me that the service has been run since the beginning at a heavy loss ; that the company has written off one-third of its captial ; that only occasionally had very small dividends been paid ; and further, that the amount of the tender, £150,000 was only an amount at which any paying point would be reached. I explained to Mr. Anderson that I was well aware of the fact that the company's capital had not been paying reasonable dividends for a long time, and I was fully sensible of the advantage derived by Australia from the Orient company's entrance on the competition many years ago. Before the Orient company came into this service, the P. and O. had the road all to itself. There is no doubt that the advent of the Orient service was a great advantage in every way for the people of Australia. I assured Mr. Anderson that in the use of the expression 'exhorbitant' the Postmaster-General intended to indicate more that the amount was altogether beyond what the Commonwealth ought to pay than that the Orient Company was endeavouring to take an unfair advantage of the Commonwealth. I made a remark in the House to the effect that the first Orient tender provided for cool storage, while the second tender did not. I have looked, at Mr. Anderson's request, carefully into the tenders and the advertisements, and the actual state of the case is this : In the first tender there was a condition that the best known methods of cool storage should be employed, whereas in the second tender it was made optional whether it should be contracted for or not. The Orient company did not choose to tender for that, but in its tender it offered cool storage with adequate power. So that, although the Orient company did not tender under the conditions of the advertisement with reference to cool storage it did make a voluntary offer of cool storage with adequate power. I think it is only fair to the company to make this statement."

As the Prime Minister had a long interview with Mr. Anderson, the manager in Australia for the Orient Steam Navigation Coompany, Mr. Reid was asked if there was any chance of that company tendering again with a revised offer. Mr. Reid answered—"I cannot say I had to make it clear to Mr. Anderson that we could not accept any tender approximating to the amount of his previous tender at £150,000 a year.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Football Notes.

NEXT YEAR'S CRICKET.

UNIVERSITIES' TRIAL EIGHTS.

LONDON. Dec. 9.

THE conditions at Cambridge were so decidedly against accurate or scientific football that the extra match with the United Services threw but little light on the effective power of the Camdridge fifteen as a working combination when opposed to a strong side. With rain falling throughout, the ground sodden and slippery, and the ball in that condition known as "greasy," no one looked for a brilliant display of passing from the Cambridge backs. The conditions were essentially those that produce a forward game and give victory to the side that are best in the loose and show the greatest capacity for taking advantage of the many mistakes which backs make in fielding. It was mainly, but not entirely, to the greater pace, dash, individual skill and collective excellence shown by the Cambridge forwards in the loose that the victory of the University was due. In the tight there was little between the two eights. The Cambridge forwards packed, on the whole rather, poorly. They improved, towards the close, and in spite of the punishing conditions, finished so strongly that they must be pronounced a pack of quite exceptional staying powers, even for a University eight. In the loose, no fault could be found with their display. They were splendidly together, displayed immense dash and great pace. The tendency to kick hard and far is "a good fault" on a wet day, and is never a serious blemish when conjoined with fast following up and such hard and resolute tackling of the low order as was forthcoming yesterday. Mainprice was in great form at half, and has at present no superior in all-round ability in that position. The three-quarters never let themselves "go." Macleod, in particular wisely nursed his energies, and ran no risk of further injury to his knee. He played an almost purely passive part in the game, and only once made any serious attempt to get through. Then he might have scored, but preferred to pass. The halves and forwards really bore the blunt of a hard game, and though the conditions were most unfavourable to combined attack by the threes, the latter left the impression that they were playing rather to avoid injury than to score. Nevertheless, enough was seen of their excellence in combination to warrant the view that Cambridge would have won by a much larger margin than a placed goal, a dropped goal, and 2 tries (15 points) to 0, if the conditions had been normal or the match had been played earlier in the term. The Oxford fifteen to meet Cambridge on Tuesday next has at length been selected. The only fear is that Cartwright's knee may not be quite sound by then. There are seven Old Blues doing duty, Nesbitt, Wood, Cozens-Hardy Wilkinson, Kennedy, and Morris are Seniors, and Wix and Kennedy, Freshmen, the latter being the first Rhodes scholar to be awarded a full blue. The sides will therefore be :—Oxford.—H. Cheyne (University), back ; J. E. Raphael (St. John's), A. E. Wood (University), J. V. Nesbitt (Christchurch), and A. M. P. Lyle (Trinity), three-quarter backs ; A. D. Stoop (University) (captain) and P. Munro (Christchurch), half-backs ; V. H. Cartwright (Corpus), J. G. Bussell (Brasenose), W. D. Kennedy (University,) B. Cozens-Hardy, R. S. Wix (Brasenose), J. V. Wilkinson (University), E. G. Morris (Hertford), and W. W. Hoskin (Trinity), forwards. Cambridge.—H. Lee (St. John's), W. T. Ritchie (St. John's), E. D. Evens (St. John's), L. M. Macleod (Pembroke), and H. F. P. Hearson (King's) H. Mainprice (Jesus), H. Laxon (Pembroke), H. G. Monteith (Pembroke) J. Horsfall (Caius) E. C. Hodges (Trinity), W. T. Cave (Caius), A. Forman (Pembroke) B G A Harris (Pembroke) J B Waters (Pembroke) and E I Chambers (Emmanuel).

With the Inter-University match down for decision next Tuesday week, and the contest for the County Championship running such an exceptionally interesting course, pride of place on to-day's Rugby card must be awarded to Oxford v. Blackheath, at Oxford ; Cambridge v. Old Merchant Taylors, at Cambridge ; and the three county matches, Gloucester v. Somerset at Bristol ; Cheshire v. Durham, at Birkenshead ; and Lancashire v. Cumberland, at Liverpool. As both University fifteens will be engaged in their final "trials" before the game at Queen's Club their form will be watched with interest. Of the two sides, the Dark Blues will be the more highly tried. Indeed, it will occasion no surprise if they suffer their second reverse of the season at the hands of Blackheath. Against Richmond, the Oxford forwards were outweighted, and chiefly, but not wholly, for this reason were outplayed in the tight during the greater portion of the game. Blackheath will be able to claim a similar advantage in weight and power forward, and hence should show an equal superiority in the tight. The Oxford eight were better in the loose than the Richmond eight, but in this department of play, for all their intelligence and pace the Oxford forwards can hardly hope to prove themselves the superiors of the ' Heathen eight, who are one of the best packs in the country when on the move. Everything thus points to Oxford being beaten forward, while there is just a possibility that the Dark Blue pack may be rushed and routed. If this latter contingency should materialise, Blackheath may win by as big a margin (5 goals 5 tries to 1 try) as the Dark Blues won by at the Rectory Field last season provided their halves rise to the occasion and for once in a way attain the same standard as the rest of the side. If, on the other hand, the Oxford forwards are able to hold their heavier opponents, and to give their backs a fair share of the ball, the University may win, thanks to their combination behind, even if the Club have the better of the game on play.

The game between Cambridge and Old Merchant Taylors is specially interesting by reason of the fact that the Light Blues hope to play their full side for the first time of this term. The match ought, therefore, to afford a better idea of the real strength of Cambridge than any of the previous trials. The issue is, of course, scarcely in doubt. On recent form Cambridge can hardly loose, and ought, indeed, to win by quite as large a margin (4 goals 2 tries) as Oxford beat the Taylors by on October 29. The corresponding game at Cambridge on December 5 last year was scratched through frost, but in 1902 the Light Blues beat the Taylors (who had previously defeated Oxford) by 13 points to 5. Cambridge are an improving side, to judge from their form in their two last games, and if the improvement be maintained to-day the Light Blues' chances of success at Queen's Club will be enhanced.

The movement, that has been talked of for some months, for asking the Rugby Union to reinstate as amateurs certain North-country footballers who lost their status by associating themselves with Northern Union clubs reached a definite shape on Wednesday, when a proposal on the subject was submitted to a meeting of the Committee of the Yorkshire Rugby Union. The proposal was that Messrs. Newsome and Hartley be asked to bring before the English Rugby Union the question of the reinstatement of E. and R. Sugden and W. Auty. Mr. E. Platts pointed out that these players were bona-fide amateurs, who had paid their own expenses and had never received a penny for playing football. He added that he had good reason for believing that support would be forthcoming from other quarters. Mr. J. A. Miller thought it would be a sign of weakness and an act of folly and inconsistency on the part of the English Union if they reinstated Northern Union players. The Rugby Union had always been firm on this question, and he believed they would remain firm. The men concerned took the leap with their eyes open, and they had no one but themselves to blame for the consequences. He opposed the resolution. Mr. Mark Newsome, past president of the English Rugby Union, said he feared there was a divided opinion on the question among the Northern members of the Committee, and he felt that their opinion should be ascertained. Mr. Arthur Hartley agreed with Mr. Newsome, and pointed out that it would be unfair to the working-men amateurs to ask for the reinstatement of two only who had paid their expenses in addition to receiving nothing for playing. It was agreed to leave further consideration of the matter until the views of the Northern members of the English Rugby Union on the subject had been ascertained.

The annual meeting of secretaries, held, as usual, at Lord's on Tuesday in Cattle Show week, passed off very quietly yesterday. No contentious question came up for consideration, and practically the only business was the completion of the programme for next season. In opening the proceedings the Chairman mentioned the dates of the test matches and the chief fixtures at Lord's. He referred to the uncertainty that had existed as to whether the Australians were coming over, and stated that he and Mr. Alcock arranged the test matches, which the Board of Control had confirmed on the previous day, for the convenience of the secretaries. Mr. C. W. Alcock then proposed and Mr. T. Burdett seconded that this season home-and-home matches with six counties should qualify for participation in the championship competition. This was carried without any discussion, the immediate result being that Northamptonshire, by fixing up games with Derbyshire and Sussex, secured the necessary number of fixtures, and will henceforth rank as a first-class county. The only other change in the county programme is the dropping of the Somerset v. Surrey fixtures, as had previously been announced, and the substitution by the Western county of matches with Warwickshire. It is worthy of note that Hampshire will play Surrey at Aldershot, and that Warwickshire have a match at Leamington as well as at Coventry while Essex have arranged a week's cricket in Ireland. The Tunbridge Wells week will commence on a Thursday, to avoid clashing with the Gentlemen v. Players match at Lord's. London County practically cease to exist as a first-class team, at least in out matches,and the home side in most of the Crystal Palace matches is described Gentlemen of England. Beginning with a match against Gentlemen of England at the Crystal Palace on May 3, the Australians will play 36 matches, and one more with Northamptonshire, providing that the final days in the week set apart for the last test match are not required for the decision of that game ; and they have one date left open. They meet Yorkshire, Lancashire, Essex, Gloucestershire, and Surrey twice each, and all the other first-class counties once. They have a week in Scotland, but though efforts had been made to extend their tour they do not go to Ireland. They play Leicestershire on Whit-Monday, and appear at Cardiff on August Bank Holiday against South Wales. It is expected that the Hastings Festival will not be allowed to fall through. The Australians will appear there, and also at Bournemouth and Scarborough, against England elevens, the other fixtures at Scarborough being Yorkshire v. M.C.C. and North v South ? Mr. C. I. Thornton will get together the side to oppose the Australians. Several professionals will have benefits during the season. F. H. Huish has been given the Kent v Lancashire match in the Canterbury week ; Robson, of Somerset, will have the fixture with Worcestershire ; and G. Burton probably that between Middlesex and Somerset at Lord's on Whit-Monday. Wrathall of Gloucestershire, and J Russell, of Essex, will also have their services rewarded.

That Oxford continues to nourish a fine race of rowing men was fully evidenced last Saturday. The annual Trial Eights race at Moulsford was, as a contest, particularly close and interesting. No. 1 crew got off best and led to the first corner, where No. II. crew drew level. A ding-dong fight then took place for a distance, but No. I, crew always were slightly the faster, and they led into the reach by just about a length. Here No. II. crew came with a rattle, but could never quite get up, and were beaten by three-quarters of a length only. As a piece of rowing, the all-round style was above the average, and the weights were admirably adjusted for once in a way. In the winning crew, one Old Blue was included—E. P. Evans (University)—and he, with Messrs. Arnhold and Robinson, rowed at the Moulsford last year. H. C. Bucknall (Merton), at stroke, fully justified his Eton reputation. He never got flurried, kept his men well together, and answered spurt for spurt in very satisfactory fashion. Among the recruits." Gatehouse,of Magdalen,another Etonian eightsman, rowed grandly at No. 6 thwart, and G. A. Robinson (University), at No. 7, was equally effective. C. H. Arnhold (Brasenose), at bow, E. P. Evans (the Blue), and E. Bailly (Merton) all shaped well. The sliding of the crew was fair but not faultless, but their principal merit consisted not so much in what they were on Saturday, as in what they had been a fortnight previous. They had come on in very marked fashion from a somewhat ragged state to a condition embodying most of the essentials of a very sound crew. Bucknall, Robinson, Gatehouse, Evans, and Arnhold, at least, will have to be seriously reckoned with next term.

R. S. Graham (Pembroke) stroked the losers, and did himself much credit by his final rush with a tired and slightly outpaced crew. P. C. Underhill, the Blue, rowed at No 3, and L. C. Jones (Balliol), captain of boats at Eton last year, at No. 4. Both gave a satisfactory exposition, and will doubtless be called upon after Christmas. A Howell (New College) backed Graham up well at No. 7. but his "beginning" was often weak—a failing. by the way of the crew generally. C. H. Jones (St. John's), at No. 4, and A. Arbuthnot, (New College), at bow, fully justified their inclusion. "As a crew," they had a slightly longer swing and quite as long and firm finish as their rivals, but their leg work was hardly so effective. They did not get the "drive quickly enough off their stretchers. Both coxswains R. C Parr (New College) and L. Stedall (Merton) scaled 8st. 11b, and both kept a capital course. On the whole, enough individual promise was shown to demonstrate very plainly that President A. K. Graham (Balliol) should be able to get together a particularly formidable representative eight for the race of March 24 or 31 next. The 1904-5 material, as an aggregate, is superior to any since 1901 at least. It is understood that Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher will again undertake the coaching throughout.

Despite eleventh-hour changes, and other drawbacks some excellent rowing, individually and collectively, was shown by the Cambridge crews over the Chiswick-Putney course on Saturday. A large gathering witnessed the race, which was stubbornly contested throughout. No. 1 crew won the Surrey station—a big advantage over this particular course —and at once secured a slight lead, although a great fight took place right along Chiswick Eyot. Soon after Hammersmith Bridge they were three-quarters of a length in front, but off the Crab Tree Wharf No. 2 crew were overlapping. An exceptionally keen tussle ensued for the rest of the journey, No. 1 crew gaining the verdict by 1 length and 3 feet. P.J. Lewis (Lady Margaret) stroked the winning eight in surprisingly sound fashion. He had been called upon almost at a few days' notice, yet set the work with all the coolness and judgment of a veteran. He deserves all praise both for individual work and hitherto undeveloped powers as a stroke. A. C. [illegible]utchinson (Trinity Hall) at No. 7, and A. L. Lawrence, the Blue, at No. 6, both rowed in the winning "Trials" last year, and they enhanced their reputations this. They backed up stroke in excellent style, as did also [illegible]. Donaldson (First Trinity), winner of the Colquhouns this year, at No. 5. The last-named is the heaviest man rowing this season, and should prove a valuable acquisition to the Light Blues. Of the other recruits, B. R. Winthrop-Smith, G. D. Cochrane, and D. F. Wormald (Third Trinity), the two last-named old Eton eightsmen, showed capital promise. Winthrop-Smith's blade is uncertain in time and often light at the finish, but he rows with great power. Under all the circumstances, this crew showed up surprisingly well. They got a fair drive in tho earlier part of the stroke, and showed vast improvement in the matter of stretcher work. For one thing, the stroke was driven out much more smartly with the legs. R. Allcard (Third Trinity), the coxswain, made very few mistakes.

A GREAT Political Club the "New Empire" was to be opened in London this month. It is intended for the advocates of Fiscal Reform the most prominent of whom will be the first members. It will be situated in Pall Mall.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

SECOND SITTING IN BOMBAY.

CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE second sitting of the Indian National Congress, was held at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon in the mammoth pavilion in the Crescent. The attendance was nearly as large as on the day of opening. The presence of a few European and a large number of native ladies on the platform lent additional interest to the proceedings. The volunteers were alert at their posts, and have had a busy time of it in regulating the great infl ux of delegates and visitors. A few minutes after 11 a. m., a number of volunteers armed with spears and with their breasts decorated with blue stripes, escorted the President, Sir William Wedderburn, and others to their seats on the platform. The day's proceedings commenced with the singing of the Indian National Anthem by a choir of young native ladies. Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, of Poona, arrived at this stage and was accommodated with a seat on the platform,—three cheers being given for him at the invitation of Mr. Ali Muhomed Bhimjee.

The President, in opening the proceedings said it was his duty to remind the speakers that the time at the disposal of the Congress was unavoidably very limited and to recall to them the decision which they had found it necessary to carry into effect at the previous Congresses that the duration of a speech by a gentleman proposing a resolution was limited to ten minutes and to the supporter of the resolution to five minutes. In exceptional cases, however, this limit would be extended. But he warned them that he would be obliged to be strict in the interpretation of the rule, for, if not, they would never get through the heavy list of business before them.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee (Calcutta) proposed the first resolution—

(a) That in the opinion of this Congress, the principles and policy enunciated by the Government of India in their Resolution, dated 24th May 1904, on the subject of the employment of Indians in the higher grades of the Public Service, are inconsistent with those laid down in the Parliamentary Statute of 1833 and the Proclamation of 1858 by the late Queen-Empress, and this Congress enters its respectful but emphatic protest against an attempt to explain away pledges solemnly given by the Sovereign and by Parliament to the people of this country, and to deviate from arrangements deliberately arrived at by the Government after a careful examination of the whole question by a Public Commission. (b) That this Congress is of opinion that the true remedy for many existing financial and administrative evils lies in the wider employment of Indians in the higher branches of the country's service; and while concurring with previous Congresses in urging that immediate effect should be given to the Resolution of the House of Commons of 2nd June 1893 in favour of holding the competitive examinations for service in India simultaneously in England and in India, this Congress places on record its firm conviction that the only satisfactory solution of this question is to be found in the reorganization of the Indian Civil Service, which should be reconstituted on a decentralized basis, its judicial functions in the meantime being partly transferred to persons who have been trained in the profession of law. (c) That this Congress deplores the abolition of the competitive test for the Provincial Service in most provinces of India. Past experience has amply established the fact that a system of Government nomination degenerates, in the special circumstances of this country, into a system of appointment by official favour, and this, by bringing unfit men into the service, impairs the efficiency of the administration, and in addition unfairly discredits the fitness of Indians for high office. This Congress, therefore, respectfully urges the Government of India to restore the competitive test for the Provincial Service, wherever it has been abolished.

Babu Surendra Nath, in moving the proposition, said it seemed extraordinary that at this time of the year, nearly a hundred years after the birth of British Rule in India, with the daily increasing contact between the East and West with light, culture and knowledge pouring from all sides, when the honour and capacity of the Asiatic race were vindicated on the battlefield—it seemed extraordinary that, surrounded by these cheering prospects and increasing progress, they should be under the necessity of recording their protest against a policy which was not only calculated to put us backward in the races of the world but which was inconsistent with the great tradition of the British Rule in the East and with the honours of the English name in this country. Owing to the reactionary policy of Government, the voice of the public might be like that of one crying in the wilderness, none responding to it, but all the same they should cry out constantly and persistantly until they made the air ring with opportune voices and aroused the conscience of England. He said the new policy laid down by the resolution of the Government of India of the 24th May 1904, was inconsistent with the Proclamation and the Charter Act. Hitherto the provisions of the Proclamation and Charter Act had been allowed to be dormant, but now they were challenged and openly repudiated. Lord Curzon stated that the Government of India did not stand for a day. He (the speaker) knew that the Government did not stand but moved, but it was their misfortune that it moved backward and in the wrong direction and what Lord Curzon called "progress" they called "retrogression." There never was a more striking illustration of this backward movement than that found in the resolution of the Government of India of the 24th May 1904.Under the old policy enunciated by the Proclamation and the Charter Act,quality was made the test of qualification while under the new policy grace was made the test of qualifications. Lord Curzon stated from his place in the Imperial Council that the natives were precluded from high offices, because they were unequal to the responsibility of those offices under the British Rule. He (the speaker) ventured to say that there never was a deeper affront offered to the people of India by a representative of the Sovereign. It was bad enough to repudiate the Proclamation by a reactionary policy, but it was adding insult to injury to do so by casting a slur upon the people of this country. Were Asiatics, he asked inferior to Europeans? Let Japan's answer that question. Let Lord George, who was not a friend of the people of this country answer it. He (the speaker) asserted that the charge of inferiority would not stand for a moment. Indian representatives had been equal to the responsibility of the Imperial Rule. India had produced a galaxy of illustrious statesmen like Todar Mull, Abu Fazal and others, of whom any country in the world might well be proud of. He attributed the reactionary policy to the mistrust and suspicion engendered by wrong imperialism. He refuted the proposition that the Government were not favouring the Europeans in regard to higher appointments. He said the British Rule had been too exclusive in the matter of employing the natives in the higher branches of the service. How many Indians enjoyed commissions in the Army and appointments in Political Departments? In this matter the policy of the Russian Government in dealing with the Asiatics was more liberal than the British Government.

The President said that, owing to the enthusiasm with which they had listened to the address of one of their distinguished ex-Presidents, and the pleasure which it appeared to afford to them, more time had been allowed to Mr. Banerjee than the rules allowed ; but those rules must be observed by other speakers as to the length of their speeches.

Mr. G. Subramani Iyer (Madras) said that after what Mr. Banerjee had stated to them, very little remained for him to descant upon. The crisis was reached when it became their duty to watch over their rights with great anxiety. Although more than half a century had elapsed, they were in the same condition of their political rights as they were in 1833. British statesmen, seeing that the security of the country was firmly established, wanted now to go back, and to deprive Indians of those great and valued privileges which were promised them by the Queen-Empress's proclamation. Reference was made to the reorganisation and decentralization of the Civil Service, but it was not clear what was meant. The time had come when they must speak out. They must show the world, that, while conscious of the liberties and privileges granted to them, they looked forward with eagerness to the fulfilment of the promises held out to them in the Queen-Empress's proclamation.

Mr. G. Abul Kussim (Burdwan, Bengal,) the Hon Mr. Krishnan Nair (Calicut, Madras) and Mr. Hussain Badrudin Tyabji, barrister-at-law, son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji, spoke in support of the proposition.

Mr. Hussain Badrudin Tyabji, in supporting the resolution, said what they wanted was that Government should entrust the natives of the country with greater and greater offices, should allow them to enter all the services by free competition, excepting of course those few offices of great responsibility and confidence, which from the very nature of the circumstances they neither demanded nor expected. He urged that political reasons should not be made a cloak for patronage of Europeans. For years past the cry in India had been that Government exercised its patronage largely almost exclusively in favour of the Europeans and Eurasians, and that the people suffered. But Government in a resolution of the 4th of June refuted the charge and said that it was

false and unjust. They said that Government had not given undue preference to the Europeans and Eurasians and further asserted that their policy had been progressive. They also annexed figures showing the number of appointments in the hands of Europeans, Eurasians and Natives. These figures showed that there were at present 92 Indians and 1,278 European on posts of Rs. 1,000 in the whole of India, Burma, Assam and Berar. That was to say the natives held six and two-thirds of the appointments. In the Bombay Presidency there were 23 Indians and 146 Europeans out of a total number of 169. The appointment on lower pay were also very largerly filled by Europeans.

The speaker quoted figures on support of his contention and said there was much room for improvement. He was sure Government would not say that after a rule of nearly 300 years—a rule of which they were so proud and the people were so grateful—out of a population to 300 millions, they could not get 1,300 man from among their native subjects, of integrity, honour, power of organization and ability—inclined with the knowledge of the principles of Government and possessing the habits of mind and vigour of character to enable Government to entrust them with the ordinary executive and administrative posts of Rs. 1,000 or even less per month.

The first proposition was then put to the vote and was carried with acclamation.

EDUCATION.

Mr. D. G. Padhye proposed the second resolution, which was as follows—That this Congress, while thanking the Government of India for the increased outlay on Primary Education, promised in their Resolution of march last, and for the institution of ten Technical scholarships for the study of technical arts and industries in foreign countries, repeats its protest of last year against the retrograde policy adopted by Government in regard to higher Education, as calculated to officialize the governing Bodies of the Universities and to restrict the scope of University education generally and the Congress places on record its emphatic opinion that in view of the large surpluses which the Government are now realizing year after years it is their clear duty to make a much larger allotment then at present out of public funds for educational expenditure so as (a) to spread primary education more widely among the mass of the people, and to make a beginning in the direction of free and compulsory education, (b) to make due provision for imparting instruction in manual training and in scientific agriculture, (c) to provide for the better manning and equipment of Government Colleges and High Schools so as to make them really model institutions, (d) to establish at least one central fully-equipped Polytechnic Institute in the country, with minor Technical Schools and Colleges in different Provinces.

Babu Heramba Chandra Moitra (Calcutta) seconded the proposition; which was supported by Mr. R. P. Karandikar (Satara,) Dr. H. S. Gaur (Raipur, C. P.,) Mr. C. Y. Chintamani (Allahabad) and Mr. G. A. Natesan (Madras.)

The second proposition was then put to the vote and was carried with acclamation.

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Mr. R. M. Mudholkar (Amraoti, Berar) proposed, That this Congress is of opinion that the deplorable poverty of the people of this country is mainly due to the drain of wealth from the country that has gone on for years, to the decay of indigenous arts and industries, to over-assessment of land, and to the excessively costly character of the system of administration. And the Congress recommends the following among other remedial measures:—(a) That Government be pleased to afford greater encouragement to education, as indicated in the previous resolution, (b) That the Permanent Settlement be extended to such parts of the country as are now ripe for it, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Secretary of State for India's Despatches of 1862 and 1867 on the subject; and that where Government may still deem it inadvisable to introduce the Permanent Settlement, judicial restrictions be imposed on over-assessment, (c) That steps be taken to employ a much larger number of Indians in the higher branches of the public service.

Mr. R. M. Mudholkar said on a proper, careful, and dispassionate consideration, the economic situation of the country depended on the material welfare of the people of this country. Thirty-three years ago when Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji read a paper on the Poverty of India, there was a storm of denunciation and interpretation both in the Anglo Indian Press and in the Tory Press in England, and there was none more violent than their present friend Mr. James McKenzie Maclean. The misfortunes of 1877-78 and famines of 1897, 1898 and 1899 would however show, and the most optimistics would be forced to admit, that the things were not as they ought to be. Viceroys and Governors had been obliged to admit that millions of people of this country passed their life without their hunger fully satisfied.

The British Government was established in India in the beginning of the 18th century and during the 130 years that had elapsed, there had been twenty-four famines; and during the last forty years there were as many as eight famines, which carried off fifty millions of people in spite of all the efforts of a civilised an humane Government. This showed that whenever the rains failed there was nothing but disasters. There was no nation in the world, which was more industrious and more law abiding than the people of India. The country itself was one of the most favoured ones, the climate was suitable to all kinds of productions, the soil was rich and fruitful and yet there was so much poverty. The annual income of a person in England was £42 while the same in regard to the Indians came to Rs. 20 per head according to Mr. Dadabhoy Noorojee's calculation; Rs 27 according to Lord Cromer and Rs. 30, according to Lord Curzon. Out of this scanty income of Rs. 30, he had to pay Rs. 3-8 in the shape of taxation. Owing to the unjust dealings with the natives, the industries which existed 130 years ago, such as cotton trade, silk trade, brass work and lace manufactures, began decline and ultimately died off. Inspite of all the drawbacks then existed, India was able to export to much more than what England could export to it. In twenty years the tables were reversed. The import increased twenty times and the export disappeared. Immense improvement in mechanical appliances and the disappearance of the export trade dislocated the Indian industries, which eventually died out and the people of the land were obliged to become tillers. The result was that the agricultural profession became general and nearly eighty-six per cent of the population depended entirely on the land. The enhancement of land assessment and the Government refusal to grant permanent settlement had reduced the peasantry to the lowest pitch. Again the Indian import duty was abolished to please a few Manchester mill owners, but to the great sacrifice of Indian revenue. The speaker then referred to the annual heavy drain under which the country was suffering owing to the costly services they had to maintain. This annual drain which at time was three millions, has now increased to seventy millions. The only remedy to stop this heavy drain was to employ indegenous agency of the country.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh in seconding the resolution said the internal causes which led to the poverty of the country were that a large mass of the population lived upon the profession of agriculture; that they were illiterate and did not know those sciences which would inable them to use for better purposes; and that they had to pay heavy assessments to Government, which assessment was liable to be increased from time to time.

The Hon. Mr. Govind Raghawa Iyer (Chittore, Madras) seconded the proposition, which was supported by the Hon. Mr. Gokaldas K. Parekh, Mr. K. Natrajan, Mr. R. V. Mahajani (Akola, Berar) and Mr. D. K. Patel.

Mr. M. K Patel in supporting the proposition, said among other things:

The time is coming when even the staunchest supporters and apologists of the Government of India will find it impossible to deny that the ever increasing drain of wealth from India which has been going on for more than a century and a half in a variety of ways has at length brought about frightful impoverishment of the people of this country. Economically the effect of British administration has been most prejudicial to material progress, and we have the curious spectacle of the richest nation of Europe governing for more than a century and a half a country with vast natural resources without advancing its material condition to the standard of even the poorest country in Europe. The reason is not far to seek. For more than a century and a half India has been made to bleed by its British administrators in the most scientific manner. The wastefulness and extravagance of the British Government is manifest from this fact alone that all the appointments in the higher branches of the public service are almost exclusively filled up by Europeans. But few of the natives of India could enter the higher grades of the Government services. In active service, a good portion of the pay received by the European employes of Government is remitted to Europe, or is spent upon objects which benefit European Industries. In retirement, large remittances have to be made to Europe from the Indian revenue for their pensions. Large remittances have also to be made to pay for interest on debt which India has been made to contract in England for objects many of which conduce but little to her good. The annual drain due to these and other causes is considerable and may be said to be so much capital taken out of India, capital which under normal conditions, would promote the material development of the country. The principal means by which industrial development may be effected in India, under the present conditions, is Technical Education. The expression Technical Education is used here in its widest sense embracing of course practical as well as theoretical knowledge of all important manufacturing industries. The education which the Indians have received hitherto has mainly been what may be called literary. The natives of India can not develope the resources of this country when they do not know what those resources are. In conclusion, I would say that England in spite of its very best intentions concerning India, fails to do justice to her in its economic relations with the country, as there are very strong and hostile interests ranged in England against any reform in India. The opponents in England in order to justify their selfish course of action pretend to assume that India requires nothing else but peace and railways. But in pursuing such a selfish and short-sighted policy they must not forget the fable of the goose and the golden eggs. They must remember that without India, England would climb down to the smooth level of Holland. Without India, England would really become a nation of shop-keepers living by sale and barter. With India, she may still hope to pass on into the future generations as an Empire full of high aspirations and noble achievements destined to military glory and civil splendour. Let England therefore fulfil her great trust and perform her noble mission by doing justice to India in her economic relations with the country.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE PEASANTRY.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit moved the fourth resolution, that in view of the alarming indebtedness of the peasantry of the country and of the fact that large numbers of them are forced to throw themselves on State help at the first touch of scarcity, this Congress again earnestly endorses the suggestion put forward by the Famine Union in London that a careful inquiry be directed by Government into the condition of a few typical villages in different parts of India.

The Hon. Mr. V. C. Desikachari (Madras) seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. Rai Parbati Shankar Chaudurl (Dacca) and Dr. Joseph Benjamin (Ahmedabad).

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS TO ENGLISH COLONIES.

Mr. V. N. Madanjit (South Africa) proposed that the Congress, while noting with satisfaction the relaxation of restrictions recently ordered by the Government of the Australian Commonwealth in the case of Indian visitors to Australia, places on record its deep regret that Indian settlers—subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor should continue to be subjected to harassing restrictions and denied the ordinary rights of British citizenship in His Majesty's Colonies. (a) In particular, this Congress records its most emphatic protest against the threatened enforcement, in an aggravated form, of the anti-Indian legislation of the late Boer Government of the Transvaal by the British Government, in view of the fact that one of the declared causes of the recent Boer War was the treatment meted out to the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor by the Government of that Republic, and in view also of the admitted loyalty of Indian settlers in South Africa and the great help rendered by them during the war, this Congress fervently prays that the British Parliament will insist on a just and equal treatment being secured to Indian settlers in that Crown Colony, (b) In this connection the Congress tenders its sincere thanks to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India for their firm stand in the interests of Indian emigrants, and the Congress earnestly trusts that they will not relax their efforts in the matter till a satisfactory solution is reached.

Mr Madanjit said the ground under the feet of the British Indian Settlers in South Africa seemed to be slipping away day by day and had it not been for the righteousness of the cause and the confidence in the ability and willingness of the British Government to protect the rights of the British Indians in South Africa, they would have long given up the subject. Their grievances were great and many. The Indian British subject was a despised being, yet the same Indian was indispensable in Natal and was sought after as labourer and domestic servant in other parts of South Africa including the Transvaal. As long as he remained under a white boss, well and good. But if he thought of doing something of his own either as a small cultivator or as a tradesman or as a shopkeeper, he at once became undesirable. When a coolie chose to remain there after the expiration of his indenture he was liable to pay a poll-tax of £3 per annum. Hardships and sufferings led many Indians in South Africa to commit suicide.

Mr. N. Broacha (Calcutta) recorded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. Issa Haji Sumar (South Africa,) and Dr. B. S. Munji (Nagpore.)

The picture which Mr. Broacha drew of the unspeakably miseraole life of Indians in South Africa was a living, moving picture, which evoked much sympathy amidst exclamations of 'Shame, Shame.'

The proposition was carried with acclamation. The Congress adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

INDIGO.

The final general memorandum on the indigo crop of the season 1904 is as under:—

The final reports on the indigo crop are even more unfavourable than the preliminary reports received in October. The area under cultivation has diminished by nearly one-third since last year and the estimated outturn is lower by 46 per cent.

In Bengal the area sown this year is estimated at 223,100 acres against 249,700 acres sown last year. During the months of January to April, June and September the rainfall was deficient; but it was heavy in May and October, while in July and August the fall was excessive and did considerable damage to the crop in many parts of Bihar. The season was thus so very unfavourable that the estimated outturn for Lower Bengal, including the minor Bihar districts, is 69 per cent. and of North Bihar 52 per cent of a normal crop, the provincial average being 56 per cent. The yield in North Bihar may amount to 24,700 factory maunds, and in Lower Bengal, including the minor Bihar districts to 8 340 factory maunds, giving a total for the Province of 32 040 maunds, compared with the trade estimates of 5,000, factory maunds for Lower Bengal and 30,000 factory maunds for Bihar. Last year the official estimate was 41,530 factory maunds and the actual production was found to be 47,630 factory maunds. A factory maund is two-thirds of a hundredweight.

In the United Provinces the total indigo area this year amounts to 74,209 acres, compared with 140,800 acres, the ascertained area of 1903, and is the lowest since the decline of this crop began. The prospects of the indigo crop were good when the first forecast was issued; but the heavy and continuous rain, which lasted from the second week of July till the last week of August caused serious damage. The final estimate of the crop therefore, amounts to 75 per cent of the normal for the province as a whole. The total outturn of indigo is estimated at 12,000 factory maunds (Benares 5,250 and Duab 6,750) which is 27 per cent below the last year's estimate. The trade figures of past years indicate that a considerable proportion of the reduced yield is consumed locally or exported to other provinces, the amount of indigo available for the Calcutta market is therefore likely to be considerably less than the outturn indicated above.

In the Punjab the area under indigo continues to decline and has fallen from 74,200 to 53,000 acres. In three out of the four reporting districts, namely, Rohtak, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, heavy decreases are reported. A larger area, though still 15 per cent below the decennial average, was sown in the Multan Division, but the yield was somewhat below the normal. The outturn of seed is estimated at 1,07,800 seers (28,621 cwt) and of dye at 539,700 seers (1,372 cwt).

In Madras the total area sown with indigo in the raiyatwari villages up to the end of November 1904, is 99,800 acres, which is less than the averages of five and ten years by 49 and 63 per cent respectively and than the area in the corresponding period of the preceding year by 49 per cent. The decrease is marked in Guntur, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot and the Deccan Districts, and is attributed to scanty rains and the fall in the price of the rye. There is, however, an increase in South Arcot. The crop, is reported to be generally in fair condition, and is expected to yield 59 per cent of a normal crop, but is in need of rain in several districts. Including a forecast of the late sowings the total area is estimated to be 123 500 acres and the yield 16,260 cwt, as compared with 241,900 acres and 45,960 cwt. last year.

The exports from Calcutta of the past season's crop during the seven months April to October, 1904, were 9,842 cwt. compared with 2,120 cwt. in the same months of 1903 from the crop of 1902.

N. W. P. WHEAT.

The first forecast of the wheat crop of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1904-05, is as under:—The total area under wheat crop estimated at the end of November last, comes to 851,146 acres as against 994,062 acres finally returned for the year 1903-04. This year's estimates include 7,081 acres under wheat in the Daur Valley of the Tochi Agency which has recently come under assessment. The main decrease is in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where the area under this crop has fallen from 153,000 acres to 36,795 acres owing to very deficient rainfall at sowing time. The unirrigated area in Peshawar and Bannu shows also a considerable decrease due to the same cause as in Dera Ismail Khan. If the winter rains fall before 15th January, there will be a considerable increase in sowings. Hazara and Kohat where the rainfall has been sufficient and well distributed, show a considerable increase. The prospects of the crop are so far excellent and have been much benefitted by occasional showers in November and December, but its ultimate success, depends on the winter rains falling by the end of January.

THE recent manœuvres of the Phulkian States Imperial Service troops, closed in pelting rain, but this did not damp the spirits of the men. The Jhind Infantry made a splendid march back from camp. They mustered 450 strong and did 23 miles on the heavy roads, only two men falling out of ranks. This was after a miserably wet night in bivouac, so that the march was all the more creditable.

"OUR GUNLESS ARMY."

OLICY OF NEGLECT STILL BEING PURSUED.

THE COST OF RE-ARMAMENT.

THE little spurt that was made immediately after the "St. James's Budget" revealed the helpless condition of our Army in the matter of guns has not been maintained, and the authorities—the War Office or the Treasury or both—appear to be still as far off realising the gravity of the situation as ever.

A month has now elapsed since we announced that about twenty batteries of the new 18-pounder, which the military advisers to the Government claim to be superior to any field gun possessed by any other nation, were put in hand, and not a single additional battery has been ordered in the interval. The only satisfactory feature of a dangerous situation is the accumulating evidence that public opinion is being roused. Our lead in demanding that the armament of the country shall be brought up to date is being followed by a large number of our contemporaries both in London and the provinces.

It is only the expert who can fully appreciate the terrible position in which England would find herself if unhappily she were involved in a war with Germany or any of the other foremost Continental nations. If the Erhardt guns, which are few in number and not of the latest type, be excepted, the guns with which our artillery, is armed are as obsolete compared with the weapons of our possible enemies the stage coach is to the world of quick transit. It is almost incredible that there are in still use in the British Army guns requiring five movements to open, and the same of number movements to close the breech, when even small powers have discarded them years ago for one movement quickfiring weapons. But such is nevertheless the case. We are, of course, aware that many of the old pieces were altered about a year ago to open with a single movement, but the reforming hand was stopped in its progress.

Both in the antiquated and the adapted types the operation of loading is quite out-of-date. First of all, the shrapnel has to be rammed home, then the powder charge has to be inserted, and finally the tube put in the lock. In the case of the new 18-pounder one operation suffices. In the matter of the fuse our guns are also obsolete. With the modern quickfiring gun again the carriage never moves when the gun is fired, and the sights remain in alignment. There is always a certain amount of recoil with the gun now used in the British Army with the result that the gunners are soon fatigued in making the necessary readjustments, and accuracy of fire is less assured. All these movements of manipulating, adjusting, and fixing, moreover, take up time, which in warfare would be occupied in firing by an enemy armed with up-to-date weapons. Only two or three round a minute are possible with the five-movement piece, whereas the 18-pounder is capable of twenty rounds a minute. It is realised, of course, that under certain conditions it would be very difficult to set fuses so as to obtain the latter high rate of fire, but modern batteries going into action would always have a certain number of fuses ready to work at short range so that the shrapnel would act as a case shot. For batteries attacked by cavalry, or when favourable opportunity presented itself of attacking a retreating army, guns capable of twenty rounds a minute would be invaluable.

It must be at once obvious even to the uninitiated that if we were to be at war to-morrow with a leading Continented Power the British artillery with its present armament would have to fight against tremendous odds. In the most vital point our men would be handicapped. The neglect which is still going on is therefore criminal, for in warfare it would be directly responsible for the sacrifice of many lives. "The leprosy of the lepers hospital which once stood on in the site of the present War Office seen still" said one expert, "to infect the place." It is, however, as another officer pointed out to our representative, as much a question for Mr. Balfour, who is president of the National Defence Committee, as it is for the War Office and the Treasury. The whole Government in fact is responsible, and unless some better attempt is made to grapple with the dangerous situation than has so far been made several Ministerialists intend to demand an explanation when Parliament reassembles.

Nor can the nation evade its responsibility in the matter. If the charge of sending its soldiers to fight its battles with obsolete guns is not to lie at its door it must be prepared to find the money necessary to carry out the re-armament. As was pointed out in these columns the other day, Germany has spent £8,000,000 in re-arming its artillery since the British batteries received their present guns. The highest military experts consider that in the 18-pounder [illegible] we have got practically only a field gun and a horse artillery gun which are not surpassed in the world. Only the money to manufacture them is needed. A field battery consisting of six guns, with two limbers, a waggon, and six hundred rounds of ammunition to each gun costs about £20,000, while a horse artillery battery costs £17,000. In the home army there are 150 batteries of field artillery and 30 batteries of horse artillery, so that the re-armament would cost £3,000,000 and £312,000 respectively, or a total of £3,612,000.

The Indian Army has also to be considered. Mr. Arnold-Forster stated in the House of Commons this year that it was proposed to equip the Indian Army first with the new guns. Most of the guns for the horse artillery batteries in India are ordered. None of them, however, have been delivered. To re-arm the whole of the field and horse artillery batteries in India would cost something between a million and a million and a half. The total expenditure therefore would be a little over £5,000,000. Deducting the Indian Government's contribution, the expenditure which the British nation has to face is not much more than four millions.

Whether the payment might be spread over a number of years in view of the opinion of experts that our latest field-gun will not be superseded during the next ten years is a matter for the financial advisers to the Government to decide. In any case it is imperative in the interests of national security that re-armament should be at once seriously taken in hand. If the plant of the private firms and that of the Government at Woolwich were fully employed, the whole of the guns required could be ready in six months. This fact raises the uneasy reflection that the anxious position now existing might have been obviated had the Government got to work as soon as it was satisfied that it was desirable to adopt the new guns.—"St. James's."

THE CHRISTMAS GUEST GUILD.

(Concluded from page 4.)

To such as feel that, for one reason or another they could not possibly entertain, even for a fortnight, one of our little strangers, the Guild would say: In your case, is not our cause worth another sort of gift? You would support us by being a kindly host, if you could. You cannot, so you will send us a subscription to the cause. And you may be sure that if your contribution is not actually needed for this year's Christmas guests, it will do for next year's. For by next year, when the Guild will be fairly on its feet? it will hope to deal with thousands of little strangers. So help us in one way if not in the other.

GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY.

To all and sundry who acknowledge the existence of good and the need of kindness in this beautiful complex world of civilisation, whose greatest festival is now close at hand, the Christmas Guest Guild would say: Here is a rare opportunity for you, yourself, to contribute your share, by personal kindness, by the influence of your own individuality (with that share of the world's good gifts which are yours), to the work of ameliorating the conditions of life for our less fortunate fellows, of advancing the race, and of serving the Master of all men. This is no question of conferring a momentary pleasure or benefit. It is a big, far-reaching gift; an organisation for the distribution of incalculable benefits. With your help, this movement will double and quadruple its capacity each year.

Consider the possibilities! Think of ten thousand little guests so favoured each Christmas-tide. Few influences in life are so potent as the brightest, most outstanding recollections of childhood. It is by the elevation of ideals that a low class is drawn nearer to the classes above it. Men and women in every outlying corner of the earth may yet be moved to noble deeds, inspired to heroic acts, and moved to lives of loftier tone by virtue of your kindliness and humanity now. That is no trifling thought.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

CHANCE IMMORTALITY.

EIGHTY-ONE years ago the Monroe Doctrine was promulgated, and its author, President Monroe, assured a sort of immortality. We have heard a good deal about the Monroe Doctrine of late years when the eagle has been screaming. Americans as well as Britons forget that this country had as much to do with the birth of the principle as the Americans. It was George Canning who said to Rush, the then American Ambassador in London; that he was prepared to couple the name of Great Britain with that of America in a joint declaration that they would not tolerate any foreign interference in the American Continent. That was at midsummer. Six months later Monroe, prompted and supported by John Quincy Adams with whom the idea had its origin in America, made the famous declaration. He was afterwards a little nervous as to what he had done, and would but for Adams have nullified this portion of his speech. But Adams made him leave it, and Monroe lives as the author of the doctrine to which he gave his name, but which was really of other men's creating.

AN INDICATOR.

The Russian censor is laying a heavy hand again upon the Press of his country. A little history of Russia might be written from the varying fortunes of its Press. Under Alexander I. the censorship was relaxed, and public opinion was fairly adequately voiced. Nicholas I. set an iron heel upon newspapers. Before even the censor was permitted to set his imprimatur upon a publication, it had first to be passed by a rigidly severe committee of inspection. Unless a journal were prepared to be a voice of the government, its mission was gone. Alexander II. loosened the bonds, and the side of criticism long pent up, broke out in unrestricted volumes. This was too good to last; the muzzle was applied, though only two papers were extinguished. The late Tsar tightened the screw with a relentless hand. It was a case of three warnings, then "off with his head," so to speak. A London editor would die at the stake before yielding up the name of the writer of an unsigned article. He would have needed as many lives as a cat in the Russia of Alexander III.; for the revealing of the identity of all anonymous writers was a "sine qua non." The present outlook does not make one sigh for a position on the staff of a paper published by the leave of his Majesty Nicholas II.

TERRORS.

It would require a good deal of courage in a Russian editor to bring outis paper on lines such as those upon which, here and there, American issues are conducted. What would the censor say if on opening his paper he read a startling headline: "Down with the Jews"? That was the manner in which a Western sub-editor treated a cable from Vienna announcing "seismic disturbances" near the capital. But the man for the money of the Tsar would be he who took as literal a story by Mr. Barry Pain, and thus splashed out his headlines: "Mystery in Icy Hand. Strange psychic gift possessed by an unlettered man. Short of his powers. Message written after death of owner. Phenomenon that puzzled the most expert of students in psychology in England." Now that set out in eight lines, and in type varying from half an inch to four times that size, constituted a set-off to a paragraph which would make the Emperor see things.

HIS TRIGGER EYE.

Russians and Poles likely to be called on for service in the army are putting out for the border as fast as they know how, they are not the only men in the world who dislikea military prospect. An English Army officer has a son whom he desires to follow a similar career; a course contrary to the wishes of Young Hopeful. "It's no use, pater. I can't see a bit. My trigger eye is blind, don't you know," quoth he. A local oculist was consulted. He could not discover a mote or beam in the failing optic. So they sent the youngster up to town to see a specialist, to whom a covering note was addressed by the local. The patient was tried in various lights: no use, he simply could not see with the right. Then they clapped on frames and tried glasses of varying strengths. Yes, he could see in those. "Very good; now tell me if you can read better with these. Oh, yes; could see perfectly with those. "Then my young friend" remarked the wily specialist. "I don't think you need call to see me again until somthing ails your eyes. You have just been reading through spectacle frames in which there was no glass. Good morning!"

TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN.

Said a man who had been detected cheating at cards, "They threaten to kick me downstairs. What am I to do?" [illegible] appealed to uttered the timely counsel, Play on the ground floor! That is about as much satisfaction as the Minister of Justice of Oldenburg has got out of his suit against the man who charged him with gambling in public. The accuser has been sentenced to imprisonment, and one of the witnesses who supported him has been arrested, but the Minister himself has not come very well out of the controversy. That which others call gambling, he calls a same of skill. The same idea animated a certain noble lord whose case came into the English Courts some years ago. A great whist layer he had the faculty, when dealing, of invariably turning up a king or an ace. This he used to do by a sleight of hand trick, which defeated the cut of his opponent. Some of the most distinguished men of the day gave evidence in the case, but it was early established that the success of the noble lord was due to the trick described, and further, that certain of the court cards with which he played were thumb nailed.

AN ANTI-GAMBLER.

Some people would have been so heedless as to apply the term gambler to a lady whom Serjeant Ballantine met at Homburg. But gambler was not the word. She used daily to take her seat at the roulette table, and, making some half-dozen flurins her capital old her place against all comers. One day another lady, obviously new to the scene around her entered the saloon. She watched the day for a time, then, fascinated by what she saw, placed a napoleon immediately in front of where the other lady sat. A spin of the wheel brought her thirty-five times her stake. She reached out to draw her money. But in an instant the first person mentioned had it in her hand. The owner mildly expostulated, saying that the money was hers. "Yours!" screamed the first woman. "Don't try that game with me this is not the first time you have attempted it." The defrauded winner shrank back in horror from the virago and the old lawyer who looked on murmured that the thieving creature who sat at the table was an instrument in the hands of Providence to check, at its very outset, a tendency to the debasing vice of gambling in a fellow creature.

Better than Cod-liver Oil.

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

PROMOTES APPETITE.

AIDS DIGESTION.

BUILDS UP THE SYSTEM.

Angier's Emulsion is better than Cod-liver Oil because it is pleasant to take, agrees with the most delicate stomach and aids digestion instead of disturbing it. It is better, too, because it has healing and curative virtues which Cod-liver Oil does not possess, and which make it of far greater efficacy in the treatment of lung affections and wasting diseases, and for building up the system after fevers or any serious illness.

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Angier's Emulsion is at once a healing remedy, an aid to nutrition and a powerful tonic. In it we secure the healing, curative properties of our specially purified petroleum, combined with the tonic properties of the hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It is a perfect Emulsion, almost like cream, and is pleasant to take either alone or in any agreeable beverage. Angier's Emulsion is prescribed by the medical profession throughout the entire English-speaking world, and is largely used in the hospitals. As petroleum is not animal oil, it is acceptable to all castes. Furthermore, in its preparation the Emulsion is untouched by hand.

CAUTION.—Do not risk disappointment or worse by trying imitations made with ordinary petroleum. Be sure to get Angier's.

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For Constipation and Biliousness

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it is necessary to adopt Hospital methods as far as possible.

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The only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

Perspiration and Dust,

so disagreeable, yet so common in hot weather, can easily be removed by using

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Toilet Soap,

A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains 10% Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin and assists to improve the complexion.

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contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

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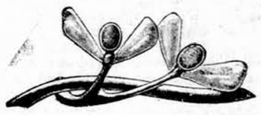
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is understood that Rear-Admiral May will hoist his flag on board the King Edward VII. His departure from the Admiralty is a distinct loss to the Service, for during his career as Controller he has instituted changes and alterations in the Fleet which have increased the efficiency of the various ships enormously, and his administration has altogether been excellent. By the way, it was generally expected that Rear-Admiral May would have been succeeded by Rear-Admiral Barry, the Director of Naval Ordnance, who, both on account of his great knowledge and administrative capacity, was essentially the man for the post. Admiral Barry, however, it must be supposed, desires employment elsewhere.

The multiplication of men and instruments in the fighting tops and mast platforms for the purpose of spotting, range-finding, and fire control generally is, I understand, likely to be modified after the experience gained during the gun trials of the battleship, King Edward VII. It is being recognised that the number of instruments must be as few and simple as possible, and that operators must be reduced to a minimum. In some of our newest ships it is apparently proposed to place nearly a dozen officers and men to feed with matter and manipulate between twenty-five and thirty instruments connected with the conning-tower and gun positions for the purposes of passing down the distance as ascertained by the spotter and range-finder, and for controlling the fire of the guns. And all these eggs are placed in one basket, to be smashed by a single well-directed shot from the guns of an enemy. This is a hazard to be avoided if possible, and if we are still to place men and instruments aloft for the purposes mentioned above—and that must be the case until properly constructed armoured observation towers are available—then it would appear advisable to divide such a host of observers and instruments between as many masts as the ship carries, so that if one batch is shot away the others will still be able to direct and control the gun fire. Arrangements should be possible, for instance, for controlling 6in. guns from one position, 9·2in. from a second and the 12in. from a third in our larger battleships of the newest type, while each of these sets of men and instruments could be connected with the conning-tower from which, should necessity arise, the whole of the fighting groups could be guided by the orders passed down from any one of the observation positions.

A writer, who is evidently in a position to know whereof he writes, gives some interesting information in the columns of the "Novoye Vremya" of his personal observations of the condition of the Russian ships Gromobol and Rossia on their return to Vladivostock after the engagement with Admiral Kamimura in August last, and of the conclusions in regard to the Japanese ships which he deduces therefrom. He says that he saw the two Russian ships enter the harbour in apparently a wrecked and crippled condition, yet within a month all their defects were made good, and they were in all respects as fit and efficient as they had been before the action, and this, be it remembered, with the limited resources of Vladivostock only at their command. He states that the damage, which looted so vast and almost irremediable, was in fact very superficial; and he says, in effect, if this was all the damage sustained by the Russian ships, that which befell the Japanese vessels must have been considerably less; and so, also, if the Russian ships more heavily damaged than the Japanese and with only the limited resources of Vladivostock to effect their repairs could be completely reinstated in less than a month, it is certain that Admiral Kamimura, with smaller injuries and larger resources, would make his fleet re-efficient in even shorter time.

We now possess—complete or building—66 first-class cruisers and 46 second-class cruisers, omitting the "P" class of third class cruisers, the Forth class, the Amphion class, and the "Iris" and Mercury, all of which are hopelessly obsolete and inefficient. These 110 cruisers are really efficient fighting ships, although exception may perhaps be taken to the inclusion among them of the Impereuse and Warspite. That 110 cruisers—even if they be of the most-up-to date type and in the highest fighting condition—are by no means sufficient for the needs of this country few will be found to question; but it is something gained that the Fleet has been purged of a large amount of useless lumber, because now the way is made clear for the additions which will doubtless follow.

The "Broad Arrow" (Dec. 3):—"With Sir John Fisher at the Admiralty a new era in our naval policy has begun, which is likely to be as far reaching in its results as the military concentration of Lord Cardwell a generation ago. The spirit is however entirely different, marking our progress towards the realisation of the Imperial ideal. Again, the principle underlying it is sound, whereas the principle underlying the withdrawal of the garrisons by Mr. Gladstone was radically unsound. It was based on Colonial disruption, and an inability to realise that the Navy is our first line of defence. At the time it was welcomed as the first step towards Imperial disintegration, and as such it dealt a staggering blow to Colonial loyalty. But if the intention was wrong the policy worked well, inasmuch as each Colony has created a military force of its own. Hence we may look for equally good results from naval concentration as it is conceived by Sir John Fisher. The disappearance of warships from Colonial waters will not move Colonials to agonised despair as the disappearance of the redcoat did because they know that it is a necessary measure; that it is in harmony with Nelson's main principle of naval defence; that it is carried out with due regard to the safety of the Empire as a whole. The first Colony to experience the effect of the new policy is Canada, for already the North Atlantic squadron has been reduced in strength. This was inevitable owing to the growth of the United States. With the increased mobility conferred on the Navy by modern science the defence of British interest in the Western hemisphere is best attained, not by the maintenance of a relatively small force in the North Atlantic but by powerful fleets within a week's steam. Not that the flag is to disappear from Colonial waters, for these will be visited by flying squadrons of battleships and cruisers. But seeing that the centre of political gravity is in Europe, the policy of maintaining distant foreign stations is to be abandoned. That is to say concentration not dispersion, of our naval strength is to be the order of the day. There is not the slightest doubt that the new regime at the Admiralty will do much to quicken interest in Britons oversea. These are always ready to follow a lead when it is Imperial and vigorous, and these qualities distinguish the policy of Sir John Fisher. There will be friction and there will be compromise. But when both sides are anxious to come to an agreement it should not be impossible. Whether local navies will be developed, or some scheme be devised by which Colonial aid will be given as the Admiralty wants it no man can tell. Much depends on how the fiscal question is settled."

The "Daily Chronicle" say:—"Re-insurance is all very well, when it means merely spreading the risk; but it is a different thing when the same person has to pay both premiums. This, however, is what the taxpayers of this country are doing to a much larger extent than most people realise in the matter of the national insurance against foreign enemies. Mr. Haldane laid stress on one point in a suggestive and constructive speech which he made at Bristol the other night. First, we spend millions on fixed fortifications; and then we spend as many millions more on men-of-war which are in fact, floating fortifications. If the floating fortifications fail us, those that are fixed will not save us; and if the former safeguard us, then the others are superfluous. Of course, this line of argument must not be pushed to all lengths. There are fortifications and fortifications. One has only to think of Port Arthur to see that a fixed fortress may conceivably turn the scale in war. But we do not doubt that Mr. Haldane is right in speaking of enormous waste as being involved in our present system of insuring ourselves all over the world twice over. Let the Navy be left, is his advice to do the whole thing—retaining what fixed fortifications it deems necessary and dispensing with the remainder. Mr. Haldane has a way of inquring before he speaks; and his promise is that Sir John Fisher would be able to save us five millions a year on this head of our re-insurances alone."

General G. Strangeways died at Jersey, aged eighty-three years, after a week's illness. The late General, who saw considrable service in India, commanded the 71st Native Infantry on the outbreak of the Mutiny at Lucknow on the night of May 30, 1857, and commanded detachments of the regiment that remained faithful and formed part of the heroic garrison throughout the defence of the Residency, when he was wounded. He was afterwards present at the battle of Cawnpore and defeat of the Gwalior contingent. He received the thanks of the Government, the medal with clasps, and a year's service.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 19th December, 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1904-05	£16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 17th Dec. 1904 by Council Bills	£15,215,502
3 Balance to be remitted from 18th Dec. 1904 to 31st March 1905	£1,284,493

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

...eed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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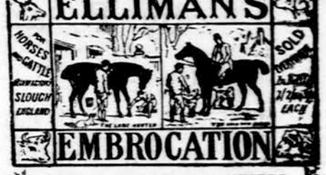
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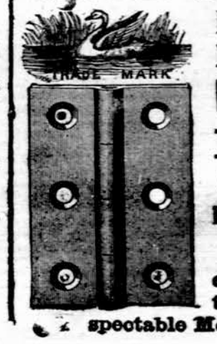
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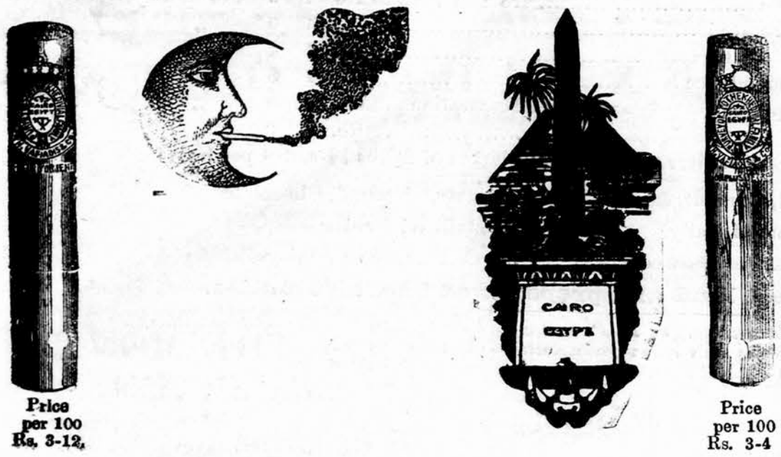
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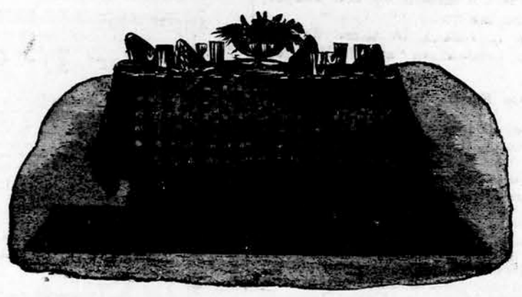


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Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.



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Eggs, Toast, Butter with Spoons.



Rs. 8
Table Flower Vase.



Rs. 38. Cruet in combination with Egg Cups, Spoons and Butter dish.



Rs. 30. Egg Stand, Six Cups and Spoons gilt inside.



Rs. 60.
Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.



Rs. 5-8.
Toast.



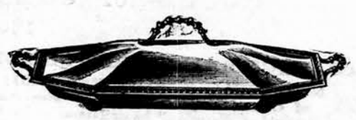
Rs. 44. Crystal Salad Bowl and Servers.



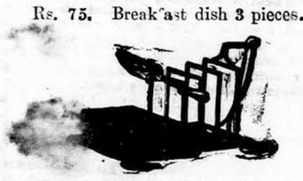
Rs. 5.
Toast.



Rs. 110. 11" Breakfast dish with Stand Spirit Lamp, Drainer and E. P. plate.



Rs. 75. Breakfast dish 3 pieces.



Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife.



Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.



Rs. 33.
Claret Jug.



Rs. 47.
Table Gong mounted on oak Stand. The two bells have each a different tone and are supported by Horn standard mounted to represent Dolphin.
Other New Patterns, Rs. 30, 34 and 49.



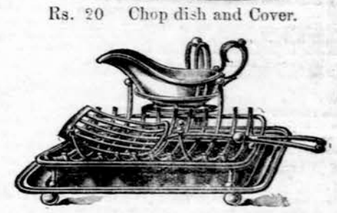
Rs. 29.
Claret Jug.



Rs. 38. Entree dish convertible into two dishes by removal of handle.



Rs. 20 Chop dish and Cover.



Rs. 80. Asparagus dish with Server and sauce boat.

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